David Lowson

The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Seventh Appearance of Mr. T. C. KING, who, having recovered from his recent illness, is engaged for twelve nights. Every Evening Mr. Ellerton, Mr. Bruce Norton.

On THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), DEC. 17th, 1859, The Performance will commence with the Nautical Drama of BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

William, - - - Mr. T. C. King,
Black-Eyed Susan, - - - Miss Annie Parker.

To be followed by the laughable Farce of THE TRUMPETER'S WEDDING.
Fitzo Tallboy, - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.

GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT—Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet.

To be followed by the laughable Farce entitled DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO DOLLYMOUNT?
Mr. Honeybun, - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.

To conclude with the celebrated Drama entitled YOUNG LOCHINVAR, OR THE BRIDAL OF NETHERBY.
Orennie, - - - Mr. Bruce Norton.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
RETURN VISIT OF THE CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, consisting of Ten Performers and Singers, under the sole Direction and Management of Mr. J. W. Raynor.
FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY, COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 26.

The CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, whose Concerts in London (exceeding 1,200) and in the principal Provincial Cities of England, Ireland, Scotland, and in Paris before the Emperor Napoleon III., the Empress Eugenie, and the Court of France, at the Tuileries, have been so eminently successful, will give their Entertainment for a short period only, in the above Hall.

Reserved and Numbered Seats .. .. 3s.
Unnumbered Seats .. .. 1s. 6d.
Body of the Hall and Promenade .. .. 1s.

Tickets and Places may be secured at Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, Westmoreland-street.

Entrance to Reserved and Unnumbered Seats, Front Entrance, under the Clock; Promenade, Cavendish-row.

The FIRST GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE will take place on SATURDAY, December 31, commencing at Half-past Two.

Notice.—In answer to the many inquiries, the New Song, "NELLY GRAY," composed expressly by W. M. Balfe, Esq., for Mr. J. W. Raynor, will be Sung on the First Evening of the Christy's Minstrels' Return Visit to Dublin, the 26th instant, at the Rotundo.

Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.

ROTUNDO—POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT. THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 16, MR. HENRY
Will give his last Evening exposition, at a Quarter past Eight. Doors open at Half-past Seven.

Note—A Day Exhibition will take plac To-Morrow (SATURDAY) at Two o'Clock, being the last in Dublin.

Admission to the Evening Demonstration—Front seats, 2s; second seats, 1s; schools and children, half price.

Admission to the Morning Exhibition—2s; schools nd children, 1s.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET. On THIS SATURDAY EVENING, 17th instant, And every Evening during the week, PROFESSOR GLOVER, (Editor of Moore's Irish Melodies), Will give his READINGS and VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS of MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES, With Critical, Historical, and Suggestive Observations on the manner of Singing them.

Also, Miscellaneous Selections from other eminent Composers.

Admission—One Shilling and Two Shillings. To commence at Eight o'clock. For particulars see Programme.

N.B.—Morning Performance THIS DAY, at half-past Two o'clock.

SKATING! SKATING!! ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS. The Ice on the Lake is now in prime condition. ADMISSION 1s. Open from half-past Seven till dark each day.

SABBATH EVENING SPECIAL SERVICES. WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, LR. ABBEY-STREET. REV. WM. GORMAN WILL PREACH (D.V.) ON TO-MORROW EVENING, December 18th, at Seven o'clock.

Subject—"The Abuse of the Doctrine of Grace."

After the Service a Prayer Meeting will be held, to implore the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. The Committee of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to make an earnest appeal to the friends of humanity for support, to enable them to continue to carry out the objects of a society whose operations continue in active and efficient progress.

The funds to the credit of the society are at present so low that unless a humane public will come forward with that assistance which the society so highly deserves, the committee will most reluctantly be compelled to relinquish their trust, and discontinue their exertions for the alleviation of the sufferings of the brute creation.

The smallest donation or subscription will be thankfully received by any of the committee; by the Bankers, Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street; Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; by the collector, Mr. L. Gaynor; or by the honorary secretary.

(By order of the Committee)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Hon. Secretary.
Office, 48, Lower Sackville-street, December, 1859.

TO THE UNMARRIED.
IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. I. C. Clinton, 76, Thames-street, London.

PROSPECTUS.
THE CASTLEWARD UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£10,000, in £10,000 Shares of £1 each.
DEPOSIT—10s per Share.
Incorporated and Registered under the Joint-Stock Company's Acts of 1856, 1857, and 1858.
Liability limited to Amount of Subscription.

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Silas Evans.

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Edward Fox, 51, Dame-street, Dublin
Messrs. J. J. Stephens and Sons, 44, Dame-street,
James Crawford, 61, Dawson-street.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY:
9, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of working the Lead Mines known as the Castleward Sett, which comprise a portion of three townlands, and range over an area of a square mile, situate about a mile north of the town of Strangford, in the county of Down.

An agreement for a Lease has been obtained from Lord Bangor, for a term of 21 years, at a Royalty of one-fifteenth, the interest of which has been purchased by this Company, together with a 40-horse power Steam Engine, Pumps, and other Machinery now at the Mines.

This property, previous to the assignment to this Company, was in the hands of a few speculators, who commenced operations and sunk to the depth of ten fathoms on the lode, and so far as the trifling operations went, fully proved the Sett to be worthy of further outlay; but for want of capital, or some other cause, the operations came to a speedy termination, and remained in abeyance until the property in question was placed in the hands of the Mineral Exploring Company, from whom, after the most careful and satisfactory investigations, the present promoters have agreed to become the purchasers for £1,000, to include the Steam Engine and Machinery now on the premises.

The geological formation of the district is most favourable, and the Mineral Exploring Company have, on careful examination of the estate, fully satisfied the promoters that this Mine is on the run of lodes which lie between Newtownards, northof Strangford Lough, and Ardglass to the South, where they again crop out at the beach, as may be seen on reference to Griffith's Geological Map. The Newtownards Mine has, on a trifling outlay, yielded within a short time a sum of £85,000.

The local advantages of this Mine are very considerable, situate within a few yards of the sea beach, where there is an excellent quay, at which vessels of moderate tonnage can load or discharge at all seasons of the year, free of any local or harbour dues. In addition to these important advantages, the Sett is surrounded by Lord Bangor's demesne, from which an unlimited supply of timber, suitable for Mining purposes, can be had at moderate prices, and labour in this district is both abundant and cheap.

As to the details of the Mining operations already done on this Sett, all particulars are given in the Reports of the Mining Engineers.

The promoters have completed their arrangements with the Mineral Exploring Company, and are now in possession of the property, and purpose forthwith to commence operations.

The Capital of the Company has been fixed at £10,000, in 10,000 Shares of £1 each. Of this, £1,000 in cash is to be given to the Mineral Exploring Company for the purchase of the Mine, including Steam Engine, Plant, and all other Machinery now on the premises; and 1,000 Free Shares are to be allotted to the promoters in lieu of all preliminary expenses of every kind, including Law Costs and other incidental expenses attending the formation of the Company, so that all moneys received on Shares shall be applied to the future purposes of the Company.

A Deposit of 10s. per Share to be paid on allotment, and the remaining 10s. will be called up as required; but no call is to exceed 5s., and an interval of at least three months must elapse between each call.

Prospectuses, Mining Reports, and Forms of Application for Shares, can be had at the Company's Office, 9, Westmoreland-street; or at the respective Offices of the Solicitor or Stockbrokers of the Company, Dublin; Messrs. Murland and Neilson, Solicitors, Downpatrick; Messrs. T. Bushell, and J. Cunningham and Co., Sharebrokers, Belfast.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
On 24th, 25th, and 26th DECEMBER, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued from all stations, at a SINGLE FARE for the DOUBLE JOURNEY, and will be available for Return by any Train (according to Class) up to and including TUESDAY, the 27th DECEMBER, 1859; and 1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS (at the usual Fares) issued from FRIDAY, the 23rd, to MONDAY, the 26th DECEMBER, 1859, will be available up to and including MONDAY, 2nd JANUARY, 1860.

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 9th December, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. SLIGO COACH.
On and after MONDAY NEXT, the 19th instant, the Coach now leaving SLIGO at 8-15 a.m. will start at 8 o'clock, and will arrive in LONGFORD in time for the Up Train due in DUBLIN at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 14th December, 1859.

Houses and Lands.

HOUSES TO BE SOLD. TO BE SOLD, the Interest in the Houses, No. 8 and 9, ANGLESEA-STREET, Dublin.—For particulars, Apply to CHARLES WALLNUTT, SCARIFF, COUNTY CLARE.

Sermons.

DUBLIN MARINERS' CHURCH, Forbes-street, (off Sir John's-quay, near Ringsend Docks.) On Sunday Next, December 18th, D.V., a Sermon will be preached in the above Church, by the Rev. J. G. Scott (Curate of St. Anne's), after which, a Collection will be made towards maintaining the Church and its missionary and useful agencies for the benefit of Seamen (including a valuable free Evening School, Lending Library, constant visitation on board ships, the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and of religious and instructive books and tracts, &c.) All this work depends for its support on voluntary contributions, and is at present in urgent need of assistance, as there is a deficiency of more than £100. Many of our seafaring brethren, frequenters of the Mariners' Church, have been exposed to the perils and sufferings of the late disastrous gales—this reflection alone ought to draw forth cordial sympathy and assistance.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. LaTouche, Bank, Castle-street, to the account of the "Port of Dublin Society;" by Captain Janns, R.N, Charlemont-terrace, Ranelagh-road; William Walsh, Esq, 23, Lower Mount-street; the Rev. Andrew Campbell, Hon. Sec, 6, Cranmer-place; or by the Collector, Mr. Henry Hillsworth.

Service to commence at Eleven o'clock.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, DEC. 18, 1859.
I. C. M. T. R. C.

1. Mission Building, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30, a.m.—Rev. H. C. Eade, M.A., Missionary Secretary to the Society.

Subject—"The wise choice for old and young."—Heb. xi. 25.

2. Mission Building, 7 p.m., Rev. James Rogers, A.M., ex schol., I.C.M.

Subject—"The Immaculate Conception—The new dogma five years old!"

3. St. Thomas' Church, Marlborough-street, 7 p.m., Rev. A. W. Leet, A.B., S.T.C.D.

Subject—"Infallibility."

Did Christ establish an Infallible Church on Earth?

1. When Roman Catholics discover that it is a sin to worship a consecrated wafer, or to pray to creatures, or to bow down and confess to a sinful mortal like themselves, ought they not follow the example of Moses in Egypt and forsake all to belong to Christ?—Heb. xi. 24-27. Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Ought not Roman Catholics esteem the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Rome with the worship of Mary?

II. When and where did God ever give to any bishop or number of bishops the power to make a new article of the faith? Was the Bishop of Rome infallible without a council?

Does not Mr. Pierse Creagh say that "infallibility can only exist in a general council of all the bishops of Christendom duly convened and presided over by the Pope"? Does he not, then, hold that the Bishop of Rome was not infallible when he made the new dogma five years ago without "a general council duly convened"?

Must Mr. P. Creagh and others be lost for ever for not believing what one man decreed, without infallibility, five years ago?

Will God condemn any man for not believing what he never revealed nor required?

III. If church infallibility be found only in a general council, what did the early Christians do before the first General Council at Nice, in A.D. 325.

If Christ appointed an infallible church and judge on earth, why can neither Dr. Cullen nor his priests prove the fact by any credible evidence?

If men have certainty of being saved through believing in Christ, since God has said it, why need they seek for infallibility, when God has not given it?

St. Peter said—"It shall come to pass that whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved!"—Acts ii. 21, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

And St. Paul—"Believe in the Lord Jesus and thou shalt be saved, and thy house."—Acts xvi. 31, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Why are you not content with this infallible promise without an infallible church, council, bishop, or pope.?

Roman Catholic friends, hear and judge, asking God for Christ's sake to give you the Holy Spirit.

Appeals.

PROTESTANT REFORMATORY SCHOOLS Under 21st and 22nd Victoria, c. 103.

PATRON: His Grace the LORD ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

Vice-Presidents—Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Right Hon. the Recorder, Right Hon. Mr. Justice Crampton, Right Hon. Baron Greene, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Right Hon. James Whiteside, M.P.; Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, Hon. Mr. Justice Hayes, Anthony Lefroy, Esq., M.P.

Committee.—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Rev. E. S. Abbott, Rev. Richard Barton, Rev. H. Dickenson, Rev. A. S. Fuller, Rev. Wm. C. Greene, Rev. Wm. Maturin, Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.; Richard Atkinson, Esq.; Charles Cobbe, Esq., D.L.; A. E. Gayer, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; Wm. Digges LaTouche, Esq.; Armar Lowry, Esq.; Robert H. Scott, Esq.; John E. Vernon, Esq.; James H. Wharton, Esq., M.D.

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Treasurers.—Messrs. LaTouche and Co., Bank, Castle-street

Collector.—Mr. R. H. Wood, 41, Nicholas-street.

Few persons need to be convinced that the first offence committed by juvenile offenders is also the first step towards rendering them a burden as well as a pest to society. The records of our prisons prove how frequently it occurs that a mere child has spent two or three years in prison (under successive convictions), acquiring there a greater knowledge of crime, and has returned to liberty only more qualified to pursue a career of vice, no suitable instrumentality having been employed to attempt his reformation, or any fair opportunity afforded him of returning to the path of rectitude; and thus he advances from one stage of criminality to another, till all human hope of amendment seems at an end.

The unparalleled success which has attended the reformatory system, lately introduced into the convict prisons in Ireland, called attention to this subject. Under that system (the substitute for transportation) not eight per cent. of those subjected to it have relapsed into crime. The law now enables us to apply the same plan to the less hardened and more impressible *juvenile* offender. By a recent Act of Parliament, those poor children, who are detected in the commission of offences to which the inexperience of childhood, or the incentive of evil example, had enticed them, instead of being committed to the common gaol, may be sent, for periods varying from one to five years, to reformatory schools, which must, however, be suitably fitted up, and a complete staff provided, before they can be recognised by Government. When such a school has been inspected, and certified by the Chief Secretary, thenceforward Government will pay 7s. per week for each inmate; and thus, as the numbers increase, the demand on private benevolence will diminish. While, therefore, the first establishment and outfit constitutes the chief expense, still, until the number of inmates shall increase to such an extent as to render these institutions self-supporting, it will be necessary to call upon the public to afford continued and liberal assistance.

Encouraged by the liberal assistance of benevolent individuals in Dublin and its vicinity, the Committee have established both male and female schools; the one at Rehoboth-place, South Circular-road, and the other at 103, Cork-street. Both these Schools are now ready; and, having been duly inspected and certified, pursuant to the statute, are open for the admission of offenders. But the necessary expenditure, including a fine of £500 paid for premises with a sufficient quantity of ground to afford employment for the boys, has exhausted the funds. The male school is still but scantily supplied with requisites; and it will be necessary to surround the premises with a boundary wall, and to effect some other alterations, before the establishment can be looked upon as completed for all the purposes designed.

By the Act it is provided that all these children must be sent to a "Reformatory under the exclusive management of persons of the same religious persuasion as the offender." Roman Catholic Reformatories have been established by very liberal contributions in Dublin and other parts of Ireland; and it would have been lamentable, indeed, if Protestants had provided no such asylum, and had left the poor of their own Church to become inmates of a gaol, in the absence of such a refuge.

The Committee have undertaken this responsibility in full confidence in the co-operation of the Protestants of Ireland; and they have no hesitation in asking aid for an object calculated not only to benefit society, by the diminution of crime, but to save from ruin many an immortal soul, placed in peril by evil companionship or parental neglect.

Contributions will be received by the Treasurers, the Honorary Secretaries, and by any Member of the Committee.

Lodgings.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat.

For address apply to "S. B. M.," at the Office of this Paper.

Insurances.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND FIELD-MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., & G.C.M.G.

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Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

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The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*

The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.

WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
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Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
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ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F S.S.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.

The following Special and Peculiar Features *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Featues apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years; and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*

1. Policies not Void by Limits of Residence being Exceeded. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.

2. Suspension of Payment of Premiums. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.

3. Free Policies. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received *cash* bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a Free Policy, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums he may have paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid*. Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.

4. Surrender of Policies for Cash. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

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Agents—26, EUSTACE-STREET.

Beg to call the attention of Householders and all Owners of Property to the protection afforded by this Institution against calamitous ravages of fire, which, in a short time, may lay waste the fruits of a whole life of industry.

The experience of many years has made manifest to the public the promptitude and liberality with which all losses have been adjusted and paid by the Imperial Fire Office. The security afforded to the public comprises that of a large and wealthy proprietary, in addition to a Subscribed and invested Capital of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND POUNDS.

Insurances of every kind effected on the most favourable terms.

Rates and particulars of Insurance may be had as above, where any orders or instructions that may be addressed will meet with immediate attention.

Agents for the Imperial Life Office.

THE 20th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1838,
Empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament,
was held at the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, when a highly satisfactory state of the affairs was reported.

During the last Year the applications for New Life Assurances were	1200,	for	£614,618	4	8
Of which the Directors accepted	1011,	for	£486,639	4	3
There were only 81 Deaths during the Year amongst the Assured, covered by 100 Policies, for			£33,231	19	7
(According to the Mortality Table there should have fallen, during the year, 133 Policies, for £57,610.)					
The Association have paid *to the Representatives* of Deceased Policy-holders Sums Assured to the amount of			£279,620	10	4
The Annual Income is now			£151,078	15	2

The Progressive Increase of the Business has been as follows:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.				Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149	for	£75,699	£2,709
1847	895	"	489017	14,630
1853	6,094	"	2,320,938	67,536
1859	12,220	"	5,356,643	151,078

The Assets and Liabilities having been carefully valued, the usual Annual Allocation of Profits amongst the Policy-holders has been made; and the Directors are fully warranted in declaring a Reduction of 37½ per cent. (or 7s. 6d. per £1), on the Premiums payable in the year ending 5th April, 1860, on Participating Policies opened on or before 5th April, 1854. *This Reduction is 2½ per cent. greater than in any former year.* Policy-holders whose Premiums are £50, £20, or £10, will thus be called on to pay only £31 5s., £12 10s., or £6 5s., respectively.

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Dublin.....60, Upper Sackville-street.
Edinburgh 82, Princes-street.
London......20, King William-street, City (E.C.)

OFFICE BEARERS AT DUBLIN.
John Jameson, Esq., Distiller, Bow-street,
Matthew Anderson, Esq., Solicitor, 2, Inns-quay.
David Drummond, Esq., Merchant, 58, Dawson-street.
Robert Gray, Esq., Banker, 9, College-green.
Medical Officer—James F. Duncan, Esq., M.D., 19, Gardiner's-place.

Secretary—JAMES FORBES.

AGENT.
Dublin—MR. MATTHEW MORISON, 32, BACHELORS'-WALK.
Ballina—MR. R. G. BAXTER, Merchant.

£800 WANTED, at Six per Cent., on Mortgage of Two Newly-Built Spacious Houses, in a fashionable locality, within three miles of the city. Letting value, £150; head-rent, £20 per Annum. The Interest will be paid to the day.—Apply to NUNN AND JONES, SOLICITORS, 6, DAWSON-STREET.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, Established A.D. 1820.

Notwithstanding which the Premiums are asa moderate as those o other Offices of equal long standing and respect bility.

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Sole Agents for Dublin,
And Chief Agents for Ireland,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

Medical.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS. 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a tour through the Backwoods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy [illegible] forward the [illegible] Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

LEEDS WOOLLEN HALL, 17, 18, AND 19, CORN-MARKET. (Established 1821.)
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, FRIEZES, &c.

The Proprietor of this Old Woollen House (now nearly forty years Established) has pleasure to inform his friends and the Public that he still continues to uphold the name it has received for keeping nothing but the *very best Goods, at Moderate Prices.* Having received a large Stock of the above, for which the Orders were given previous to the advance in the price of wool; ALSO,

HEAVY CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, PILOTS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, LIVERY CLOTHS, BARRAGONS, WINDSOR, BEDFORD, AND PLAIN CORDS.

WOOL SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND *HANDKERCHIEFS, COBURGS, ALPACAS,* AND LADIES' CLOTHS, *COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, SHEETINGS,* CALICOES, *HORSE CLOTHING.*

Gentlemen about giving their orders for Liveries, Stable Dresses, &c., will find it their advantage to inspect the above Stock previous to doing so.

N.B.—A large Stock of Ready made Horse Clothing always on hand, or made to order.

This House has been awarded by the Royal Dublin Society the Large and Small Silver Medals for fifteen successive years for producing the best Irish Manufactured Friezes.

A great variety of SEAL SKINS and VELVET PILES for LADIES' MANTLES. Patterns free by Post.

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.
TODD, BURNS, and CO.
Beg to call attention to their present large Stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS, and respectfully suggest to Gentlemen requiring OVERCOATS AND WINTER DRESS,
The advantage of being able to fit themselves promptly with any article required for the change of the season.
The Stock consists of every description of
BOYS', YOUTHS', and GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, in MELTONS, PILOTS, BEAVERS, WITNEYS, FRIEZES
" " ROYAL INVERNESS and HIGHLAND CAPES, in
WATERFORD TWEED, CHEVIOT TWEED, HEATHER TWEED,
MELTON CLOTH, BLACK AND BLUE BEAVER, IRISH FRIEZES
BLACK AND BROWN WHITNEY. Also, a Large Variety of
NEW FINE and SUPERFINE FROCK and DRESS COATS; MORNING WALKING, and LOUNGE DO.;
ALBERT, CHESTERFIELD, and DERBY DO.; OXONIAN and ALLIANCE DO.;
REVERSIBLE TALMAS, BRIGHTON SACS, WRAPPERS, PALETOTS;
STRIPED, CHECKED, and FANCY MIXED HEATHER and CHEVIOT TWEEDS,
IN COATS, JACKETS, TROUSERS, SUITS, &c.;
TRAVELLING PLAIDS, RUGS, WATERPROOFS, &c.

Gentlemen preferring to have their Clothes made *to order*, will find a vastly superior Stock of FASHIONABLE WOOLLENS the quality of which, as also the fit of the Garment, is guaranteed.

TODD, BURNS, and CO.,
WOOLLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY STREET.

P.S.—CHRISTMAS.—We beg to give Notice that, in consequence of Christmas Day this year falling on a Sunday, our Establishment will be CLOSED on Monday, the 26th instant.

TODD, BURNS, & CO,

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

ERSON'S REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE, in bottles 6d, 1s, and 2s.
ERSON'S remedy for Ringworm and Scald Heads, in bottles 1s and 2s.
ERSON'S Lux Liquida (Furniture Polish), in bottles 1s and 2s.
ERSON'S Preparation for Cleansing Marble, in bottles 1s and 2s.
ERSON'S Worm and Condition Powders for Horses and Dogs, in boxes 1s 6s each.
ERSON'S Liquid Dentrifice for Smokers, in bottles 1s and 2s.
Prepared only by WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON, DRUG HALL, 39, HENRY-STREET.

Cards.

FOLEY'S HOTEL, 30 and 31, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN, (Thirty Doors from Grafton-street, Left Side.)
PARTIES OR TOURISTS VISITING DUBLIN CAN BE COMFORTABLY ACCOMMODATED AT THE ABOVE HOTEL.

Breakfast, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d. | Lunch, 0s. 9d. to 1s. 0d
Dinner, 1s. 3d. " 1s. 6d. | Tea or supper, 1s. 0d. " 1s. 6d
Beds, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 0d.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY. JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage. BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c.

HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.

☞ AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.

☞ Please note address—31, William-street.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

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50 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards,............................1s. 6d.
50 Gentlemen's do. ....1s. 3d.

Front and Back Drawing-room and Two Bedrooms to let Unfurnished.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glucman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.

Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

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Just published, by Houlston and Wright, Paternoster-row, London; J. Menzies, Edinburgh; J. Robertson, 3, Grafton-street, Dublin; and all Booksellers.

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All the materials of which this publication is composed are collected from the most authentic sources expressly for this work, which contains a State and Civil Service Directory for Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies; Navy, Army, Militia, and Volunteer Directory.—Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage.—Ecclesiastical Directory.—Medical Directory.—Law, Banking, and Postal Directories.—County and Borough Directory.—The Statistics of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c.

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PURDON'S IRISH FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' ALMANAC for 1860, with a Calendar of Operations to be performed in the Farm, Garden, Vinery, Greenhouse, Peach-house, Forest, Hotbeds, Nursery, &c.

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THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE for gratuitous circulation. A Nervous sufferer having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, and Indigestion, by following the instructions given in the MEDICAL GUIDE, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send post free, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address James Wallace, Esq., Wilford-house, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

A SONG FOR THE SEASON. Just Published, Price 2s. 6d. with Illustrated Title by Harty, "THE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CHIMES." By James Hill. Respectfully dedicated to his Pupils. London: Campbell and Ransford.

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To meet the unprecedented increase of their business they have made a considerable Addition to their Warerooms, which now contain a stock unrivalled for UNIFORM EXCELLENCE, VARIETY, and CHEAPNESS.

New Pianos, from Twenty-two Guineas, on Hire, at 12s. 6d. per month.

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Harmoniums from - - - - £6 6s.
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FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for Cleaning Plate, Plated Ware, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

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MECHANICAL TOOLS for Artisans, Amateurs, and Youths, Of warranted Quality, at much lower Prices than are commonly asked for Inferior Articles.

Turning Lathes, Grinding Stones, Benches, Hand and Bench Tools, in every variety. Glue, Steel, Emery, &c., &c.

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Strong Tin Dish Covers, 9d. 6d. per set of six; Silver do., from 15s. a set; Parlour Fenders, with Standards, from 6s. 6d. each; Polished Steel Fire Irons, from 3s. a set; Bedroom Fenders, from 1s. 9d. each; Bedroom Fire Irons, from 1s. 10d. a set; Britannia Teapots, from 3s. each; Ivory-handled Table Knives to balance, engaged, from 12s. per dozen; White Bone-handled do., rimmed, 8s. 6d. per dozen; Black Horn-handled Knives and Forks, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Kitchen Knives and Forks, 5s. per dozen; Engaged Razors, taken back if not approved of, 1s. each; Sweeping Brushes and handles, from 1s. 2d. each, engaged all hair; Black-handled Hearth Brushes, 8½d each; a large assortment of Japanned Trays, from 2s. each; Bread Baskets and Knife Trays, from 1s. 2d. each; Patent Metal Saucepans, tinned inside, from 8d. each; Oval Metal Pots, tinned inside, from 3s. 9d. each; Iron Kettles, 5d. per quart; Iron Coal Boxes, from 1s. 3d. each; also a general assortment of Baths, Tea Urns, Electro plated Spoons and Forks Cruets, Tea Sets, Wool Rugs, Mocoa Mats, Iron Bedsteads, Palliasses, Mattresses, &c., equally cheap.

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In the Press, and shortly will be published, 8vo, price 1s.,

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Hart's Patent Burners; new Patent Shadowless Burners and Globes, for Offices, Billiard Rooms, &c.

Attention is claimed to the superior quality of Wm. D.'s Gas Fittings and mode of erection.

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An Outdoor Apprentice Wanted.

NEW GAS REGULATOR AND PURIFIER. Messrs. Defries and Sons, of London, having taken out a Patent for the above new Gas Burner, we beg to announce that we have just made arrangements with them for the special sale of it.

This artistic and complete burner is the most economical ever introduced, and is the admiration of all scientific men, on account of the various qualities it possesses.

First—It purifies the gas by filtration, and allows no more gas to pass through the burner than is absolutely required to give a full, clear, and brilliant light.

Second—It effectually checks all undue pressure, and does away with the unpleasant flickering and noise caused by the same.

Third—The interior is anti-corrosive, and is impossible to get out of order, and when once set right it will last for years.

Fourth—This Burner answers with any common nib, and is unerring in its operation.

Fifth—It can be fitted by the most inexperienced hand.

Sixth—Though last, not least—it effects a saving of 25 per cent.

Price 1s. 3d. each.

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French Colza Oil at the lowest market price of the day.

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BROWN, BROTHERS', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS. Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Living stone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly London.

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ROYAL CIRCUS. FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, HIRE AND STORAGE ROOMS. Drawingroom, Parlour, Bedchamber, Dressingroom, Hall, and Kitchen Furniture for Sale, OR HIRED In any quantity, and for any length of time. FURNITURE FOR HIRE. Is especially suited to the Military and Public requiring to change their Residences.

Terms—Cash, or approved Bills.

Auctions, Valuations, and Funerals conducted by the Proprietors of those Extensive Warerooms, YOUNG and GROVES, Nos. 11 and 12, BACHELORS'-WALK, Extending to Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Lotts, and 45, 46, and 47, Great Strand-street.

The commodious Stores in connexion with this Establishment, where Household Furniture (to any amount), Carriages, and Miscellaneous Effects may be Stored by the Month or Year, and Cash advanced on same.

Storekeeper constantly in charge.

Furniture or other effects purchased to any amount.

MOST IMPORTANT.—NOTICE TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.—S. WHITMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of St. Andrew-street, and Mr. Mansfield, of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Garduvins, Plate Chests, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms.

N.B.—Repairs punctually and carefully attended to.

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A LADY wishes to procure a situation as Nursery Maid, for a girl of sixteen years of age, a member of the Church of England.—Apply to Mrs. A. Maunsell, Monasterevan.

A RESPECTABLE, Active Man is desirous of an Agency, Collectorship, &c., &c. Advertiser holds a most responsible trust and appointment, which would be a guarantee for character, &c., but attached to which there is no activity whatever, so that salary is less a consideration than employment. Testimonials and personal security if required.

Address F. W., Irish Times Office.

Wanted.

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Letters of application to be addressed to "C B H" care of Mr. Herbert, Grafton-street, Dublin. A Divinity Student who has completed his terms in college will find the situation desirable.

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BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CRYSTAL STARCH must soon supersede Wheat Starch for Laundry purposes. Its sterling Qualities are, great strength and extreme purity (*it requires no boiling*). Sold by Grocers and Chandlers, at 4d. per lb.

SOAP, CANDLES COLZA OIL. PATRICK BYRNE Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the First-Class quality of his CROWN, BROWN and WHITE SOAPS, WAX, SPERM, and COMPOSITE. IMPROVED MOULD and DIPT CANDLES, which he offers on Most Advantageous Terms. A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS, 47, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET. A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for sale.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF NEW SEASON'S CONGOU. THE ASSAM TEA CO., 45, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN. *THE FINEST COFFEE ONLY 1s. 8d. per lb.*

JAMES LYNCH, Dealer exclusively in Tea, has established a Ready-money Tea Trade unparalleled in Ireland. Compare his finest Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb. with that now selling at 4s. 4d. or 4s. 8d. per lb. in any of the showiest or most respectable-looking establishments in Dublin.

70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.—FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE, Rich, piquant flavour—a rare description, *Kept for Connoisseurs only.* FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA, possessing great strength and fine flavour, *particularly suited for Economists.*

These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence, our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.

THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE, 30, HENRY-STREET; And 19, WEXFORD-STREET. GEORGE CHARLES BETTS and CO., TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES OF SUPERIOR Qualities, and Bottled with the greatest care, 24s. per Dozen. JAMES PILLAR, Agent. 56, Rathmines Road.

THOMAS YOUNG, Successor to ROBERT HANNA, GROCER, TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, 77, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, (Within two doors of Sackville-street, Dublin.)

⁂ Goods delivered daily in any part of the city or suburbs, Kingstown and neighbourhood.

NEW FRUIT OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.
ANDREWS and CO. have received their usual supplies of Foreign Condiments, Comestibles, Dessert Fruits, &c. Also a very superior selection of handsome Cartons of Imperial French Plums and Bon Bons en mosaique, durable and well adapted for Christmas presents. Pates de Foies Gras this year imported direct from Strasbourg.

COMESTIBLES FOR THE BREAKFAST OR LUNCHEON TABLE
Yorkshire and Perigord Pies.
Sardines in Oil and Butter.
Gorgona Anchovies, and Anchovy Paste.
New Pate de Foi Gras de Strasbourg
Parmazan, Gruyere, and Stilton Cheese.
Real Turtle and other Soups.
Potted Beef, Ham, and Tongue.
Kippered Salmon, Herrings, and Bloaters.
Italian Maccaroni, Vermicelli, and Cagliari Paste.
Preserved Green Peas, Moutarde de Maille, &c.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.
Finest New Dessert Raisins in layers.
Finest Picked Eleme Figs.
New Jordan Almonds, Elva Plums, Pruens.
New Imperial French Plums.
New Normandy Pippins, Filberts, and Walnuts.
Finest Crystallised Apricots, Green Gages, Pine Apple.
Crystallised Strawberries (a delicious fruit, but only a limited quantity can be obtained).
Crystallised and Preserved Ginger.
Rahat Laceum, or Lumps of Delight (a Turkish sweetmeat).
Selected Spanish Chestnuts.
New Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel.
Apricot, Green Gage, and Pippin Tablets.
Candied Angelica, Lemon, and Orange Rings, for garnishing, &c.

ANDREWS and CO., THE ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, No. 20, DAME-STREET.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD. This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant.

Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, both before and after mixing for use.

Sold, in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by JOHN O'BRIEN, (Late of J. G. Boileau & Co.'s,) Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumers, 25, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

SPICES, PICKLES, VINEGARS. W. ELLWOOD begs to draw the attention of Families to his Stock of Spices, Sauces, Pickles, and Vinegars, which will be found of superior quality, and at the most reasonable prices.

BORDEAUX VINEGAR.
This is the finest Vinegar made in France. Its agreeable and delicate fruit-flavour renders it peculiarly adapted for Salad and Table, and its very great purity, flavour, and high strength, recommend it for Pickling and every domestic use.

Imported and Sold by W. ELLWOOD (late of Wells'), FAMILY DRUGGIST, 146, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, (Opposite Marlborough-street), Dublin, Agent for Kingsford Oswego Prepared Corn and Starch. NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD.

POTATOES, CARROTS PARSNIPS, COALS, SALT. SHAW'S STORES, TALBOT-STREET.
Best Table Potatoes (engaged), delivered Carriage free, in the City, at 3s. 9d. per cwt.,
97 sacks, Wiltshire, Red Horse Carrots, warranted to keep sound for three months, delivered free at 3s. 6d. per cwt.
A fresh lot of Parsnips, excellent quality, 9d. per stone.
Coals—Glieruix, Crosbie, and Seaton Moor Coals, at Ship's Prices.
Irish and English Salt.
Agricultural Salt, at 15s. per ton, containing a large quantity of Fish Oil.
Sacks for country supplied free of hire. Deposit only required.
Please send Town orders early.
☞ SHAW'S STORES, TALBOT-STREET. OFFICE, 92, TALBOT-STREET.

SALE OF BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, DAMASK CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, and CO.
Will This Day commence the Sale of their recent Kidderminster and Halifax Purchases, consisting of the Newest and best Goods in the Trade, with some splendid Medallion Velvet Pile Carpets, 2¼ wide, with
1,000 Yards of All-Wool Kidderminster, 1s. 9d. per yard.
7,000 " Prime Brussels, - - 2s. 3½d.
5,000 " Patent Tapestry, - - 2s. 6½d.
1,000 " Best Velvet Pile (Patent), 3s. 9d.
Real Persian and Turkey Rugs;
Venetian, Albert, Tapestry, and Brussels Stair Carpets, In all Widths;
Felts, Crumb Cloths, Mats, Matting, Floor Cloths.
Carpets made, Curtains Hung, Blinds of every description.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY.
P.S.—A lot of Double-width Union Damask, 1s. per yard; also, Double width All-Wool Rep, 4s.—regular price, 6s. 6d.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and [illegible] SANITARY PIPES. Manufa[illegible] FRANC[illegible]

THE IRISH TIMES FRIDAY DECEMBER 16 1859

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S
Present Stock of Juvenile Clothing
Comprises
EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
Is the Largest and
MOST VARIED IN IRELAND,
Combined with Moderate Prices.
Inspection Solicited.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

MRS. ALCOCK respectfully announces the Arrival of Additional Novelties in Millinery, Mantles, Wreaths, Drougets Dinners, &c. Also, a Case of Patent Steel Skirts. Ladies' own Materials made up for Morning, Promenade, and Evening Dresses, Cloaks, &c.
32, DAWSON-STREET.

THE INVERNESS AND CLYDE CAPES FOR ONE POUND FIVE EACH.
These fashionable articles of Dress, in a great variety of materials, cut and made by ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. (the Coat Makers) of Grafton-street. The above extremely low prices are for PROMPT CASH.
We also beg to call special attention to a novelty we have introduced this month, being an adaptation from the CAPE of the IMPERIAL GUARD, the Sleeve Cape, containing all the way round, the effect produced being extremely elegant.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!
The Largest Selection of
LADIES', GIRLS', AND INFANTS' TRIMMED FELT HATS.
In all the New Shapes. Prices very moderate.
BARNARDO'S,
36, MARY-STREET.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the New Improvements in Shape.
The Patent and Sans Ply Collars, Ties, and Braces.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, Ready-made & made to Order, 10 per cent. under City prices, at
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
10, 11, and 12, CORN-MARKET.
WINTER TROUSERS from Ten Shillings and Threepence, to Twenty-one Shillings.
WINTER WALKING COATS, Nineteen Shillings and Ninepence; with Vest and Trousers to match, Thirty-three Shillings.
SUPERFINE WINTER TWEED COATS, Twenty-five Shillings; with Vest and Trousers to match, Forty-five Shillings.
WINTER OVERCOATS in the named varieties.
INVERNESS, HIGHLAND, AND BALMORAL CAPES.
THE ORDER DEPARTMENT we recommend for *Dress Clothing*. In it we make no additional charge.
WINTER HOSIERY, comprising Printed *Flannel Shirts; Red, White, and Blue* Flannel Vests; Flannel Drawers, Guernsey Vests and Drawers; Hose, Gloves, &c., &c.
GENTLEMEN'S Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c.
HATS AND CLOTH CAPS.
AT
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
Tailoring and Outfitting Warerooms,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.
In no branch of my Establishment is a larger saving realised in buying Ready-made Garments than in Boys' Clothes. The advantages of Cutting Out a number of Garments together ensure a large saving to my Customers. In stating that the Youths' Department is in every leading article fully supplied, I would particularly call attention to the Eton Jacket and Youths' Inverness Capes, as leading styles for the Winter.
RICHARD ALLEN,
98, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

TROUSERS.—I have made ease in fit combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trousers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s. which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

By Special Appointment to the Lord Lieutenant and to the Commander of the Forces.
WILLIAM BAXTER,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
1, ANNE-STREET,
(One door from Grafton-street),
Has always on hand a large supply of the best goods, manufactured under his own superintendence, at the lowest possible prices.
FIRST QUALITY.—NO SECOND PRICE.

TYNDALL;
By Special Appointment,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Has recently enlarged his Premises, in order to meet the requirements of his numerous Customers. Having been established for the last twenty years, he feels assured his further exertions will meet general approbation the more so the present stock being very extensive.
40, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels certain that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

ROBERT PARKER,
NO. 28, LOWER CAMDEN-STREET, DUBLIN.
LADIES and Gentlemen visiting the City would do well by favouring the Advertiser with a call, as his style and workmanship cannot be excelled for neatness of fit and durability. Ten per cent. will be saved by purchasers calling at the above address.

LADIES' HABITS.
Being celebrated throughout Europe for those elegant garments we are warranted in not acknowledging any rival.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

28, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.
ESTABLISHED FOR THE SALE OF REAL TURKEY CARPETS,
VELVET PILE. BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY. KIDDERMINSTER.
DUTCH. HEMP, and
STAIR CARPETINGS;
DRUGGETS. VICTORIA FELTS.
HEARTH RUGS. OIL CLOTHS.
MATTINGS, MATS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
At lower prices than any other house in the trade.
W. H. CLIFT, Proprietor.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Do., seconds, for making bread, 2s. to 2s. 2d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d.
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills,
No. 4, Amiens-Street, December, 1859.

THE RAVENSDALE
CORN, FLOUR, RICE, STARCH, AND BISCUIT STORES,
40, WELLINGTON QUAY, DUBLIN,
opposite the Metal Bridge,
WHERE EVERY VARIETY OF FARINACEOUS FOOD OFFERED FOR SALE IS, OF ITS KIND, THE PUREST AND FINEST PROCURABLE.
Goods forwarded to all parts of the City and Suburbs.
PLEASE OBSERVE,
TERMS—CASH IN THE STORE OR ON DELIVERY.
All Sacks and Bags Charged for till Returned.

WEST OF ENGLAND
SPERM, WAX, AND COMPOSITE CANDLES.
The attention of the public is invited to the WEST OF ENGLAND COMPANY'S new, beautiful, and highly-finished manufactures in Sperm, Wax, and Composite Candles, Night and Chamber Lights, &c., which are denser in material, superior in colour, and of greater brilliancy and economy in use, than any other candles hitherto invented.
THE WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY'S FANCY DEPARTMENT
is replete with the most fashionable and desirable, as well as economical soaps for the toilet, in Almond, Rose, Windsor, Glycerine, and other beautiful varieties.
For household purposes, the Company's fine, strong best brown, and superior white Soaps, cannot be too highly commended, for their eminently active properties in washing, and each a matter of real economy.
To be obtained from Messrs. A. Findlater and Co., Upper Sackville-street, South George's-street, Rathmines and Kingstown; Mr. M. Whitty, Bolton-street; Mr. Thomas Keirns, 132, Great Brunswick-street; Mr. J. Hanlon, Mary-street; Mr. J. Aitken, Upper Baggot-street; Mr. T. M'Evoy, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. James Harris, York-street; Mr. J. Keane, senior, 70, Thomas-street; Mr. J. Keane, junior; 73, Thomas-street; Mr. Edward Dakin, Upper Ormond-quay; Mr. M. Ryan, Duggan-place, Rathmines; and most respectable dealers in Ireland.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1671.
JOHN PORTEOUS' GENERAL PRINTING-OFFICE
Removed from 19, Moore-street, to 26, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.
Copperplate and Lithographic Printing, Bookbinding, &c.

ROCKING HORSES.—
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
NEW TOYS AND GAMES.
JOHN LAWRENCE,
THE CIVET CAT BAZAAR,
39, GRAFTON-STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AT THE
P. SAMWAYS
FANCY REPOSITORY,
No. 8, LOWER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED.
By WILLIAM BRODERICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of Her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mountings, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckets, Rings, and Ribbons, supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names Engraved on Medals, and Repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe,—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODERICK, Proprietor.

J. N. CLARENDON has received a fresh Supply of those elegant Two Pound Silver Watches; three years' engagement given with each.
12, Nassau-street, Dublin; and 93, Lower George's-street, Kingstown.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
J. N. CLARENDON
Has on hands a choice collection of WATCHES and JEWELLERY, suited for the present Season, which he offers on a reduced scale till the end of January, 1860.
12, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN,
and
93, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN.
Watches taken in exchange. Gold and Silver bought.
(Late of Mr. M'Master's.)

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
H. SAMUELSON,
Working Watch and Clock Maker,
1, DUKE STREET, late of 12, Nassau-street,
Respectfully acquaints his Customers and the Public that he has removed to No. 1, DUKE-STREET, within one door of Grafton-street, where he is supplied with an assortment of Watches, Chains, and Clocks, which he offers at very moderate prices, with every possible engagement. He also continues to execute Repairs of Watches and Clocks in the most efficient manner.
Gold Watches, made either by Mottu or Moulinie a Geneve, from £8 8s. upwards.
Second-class, but good serviceable Gold Watches, from £6.
Silver Watches, from £2 10s. upwards.

BY AUTHORITY.
HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC SERVICE IN IRELAND.
JOHN C. DEVOY (late of Cowan and Co.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER,
ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER AND GENERAL PRINTER, AND PAPER BAG MAKER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.
2nd September, 1859.
J. C. D. begs respectfully to inform his numerous Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business on his own account, in the extensive premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'Neill and Duggan, and from his many years' experience in one of the first Wholesale Houses in the Trade, flatters himself that he knows his business in all its various branches, and being thoroughly acquainted with the BEST AND CHEAPEST MARKETS in the Three Kingdoms, as well as the FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS, can confidently state that he is prepared and in a position to execute all orders committed to his care with accuracy, despatch, and punctuality.
Professional Men, Merchants, Heads of Schools, and Large Consumers, as well as the trade, will effect a considerable saving by favouring him with their orders, which shall at all times receive his immediate and careful attention; he also wishes to state the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS will be carried on under his *own personal superintendence.*

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES
ELECTRO-PLATED.
A great variety of beautiful Patterns; Electro-Plated Cruet Frames, Salvers, Toast Racks, Cake Baskets, Table and Dessert Forks, Fruit Knives and Forks, in cases, &c., &c.
J. EDMUNDSON & CO.,
34, 35, & 36, CAPEL-STREET,
Have a large assortment of the above, and can recommend them as quite equal to Silver in appearance, scarcely inferior in durability, and less than half the price.
Amongst the many other articles included in their stock of
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
J. E. & Co. would particularly desire to call attention to the following, viz:—
Moderateur Lamps;
TABLE CUTLERY, WARRANTED;
French Eight-day Clocks;
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers;
Papier Mache Trays, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
PATENT GAS WORKS,
For lighting Gentlemen's Country Residences, Towns, Mills, Manufactories, Colleges, Convents, &c.
GAS FITTERS, BRASS FOUNDERS, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERS,
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes,
34, 35, & 36, CAPEL STREET.
P.S.—J. Edmundson and Co.'s Establishment will not be open on the 26th instant.

Education.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive TWO PUPILS, to have educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education.
For further particulars apply to "Rev. R. D. C.," Office of the IRISH TIMES.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing within fifteen minutes' walk of Trinity College, wishes to receive into his family two Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University.
For further particulars, apply by letter to "Rev. LL.D.," Office of the IRISH TIMES.

TO ALL WHO WISH FOR IMPROVEMENT IN WRITING.
Writing is one of the most important branches of man's education. It enables him to obtain supremacy over those who cannot write. He can obtain good situations, and assume his proper sphere in the world. This useful and beautiful art is taught by Mr. and Mrs. STEVENSON to Ladies and Gentlemen. Also Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and Short-hand. Cards of terms had by applying.

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,
HAWTHORN HALL, WILMSLOW, near MANCHESTER.
Conducted by Dr. SOMERVILLE, and well-qualified English and Foreign Assistants.
The branches taught are the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages; History, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics in every department, Astronomy, Mechanics, &c. The domestic comfort of the pupils is most strictly attended to by Mrs. Somerville and Assistants.—Prospectuses, with terms, will be forwarded to any applicant.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, SUNNY BANK, ALDERLEY EDGE, near Manchester, conducted by Miss SOMERVILLE and qualified Assistants.
Terms and References on application.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET.—DECEMBER 16.

The English Funds, at the opening in London, were ⅛ per cent. better than yesterday. At noon this advance was lost; since then no quotations came from London, up to the close of the Stock Exchange business here, owing to some stoppage in the Telegraphic wires. Consols were not quoted here for cash, but for account the cash price of yesterday was obtained; New Threes advanced a sixteenth for cash, but not dealt in for account; no dealings recorded in Local or Railway Debentures to-day; several of the latter are on the market; no dealings recorded in Joint-Stock Banks; Nationals are wanted at last price, 60; in Steam Shares, British and Irish for sale; City of Dublin £100 Shares declined £1 10s; Liverpool Ship Building Shares advanced 15s; Glasgow Steam Shares wanted; Dundalk Steams for sale. In Miscellaneous Shares—Canal Stock declined 5s; National Insurance for Sale; Patriotics wanted; Gas Shares not dealt in to-day. In Mines—Carysforts steady at 10s 6d; Connerrees improved 3d, at the price, 15s. 6d., they are firm; General Mines in good demand at an advance of 10s.; Mining Company of Ireland sellers at 14, the last price would be given for them; Wicklow Coppers sellers at 56; In Railways—Ballymenas declined 5s., compared with the last price of the half shares; County Downs for sale; Cork and Bandons advanced 10s.; Passage sellers; Belfast Junctions steady at last price; Droghedas for sale; Kingstown Stock steady; Wicklows sellers; Dundalks sellers at 15¼; Cashel Stock advanced 15s.; South Easterns sellers; Killarneys steady; Midlands advanced an eighth, the half shares steady; Tralee Shares asked for; Kilkenny Stock steady; Limericks sellers at last price. In Preference Railway Shares—Wicklows advanced 5s.; Dundalks, Class A, steady; Cashel Four per Cents. in good demand at par; Limericks steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	95⅜ ½
Account	95⅜ ½
New Threes,	95⅛ ¼

NOON PRICES.

Consols, Money	shut.
Consols for Account,	95⅛ ¼
New Threes,	95⅛ ¼

ONE P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	95⅜ ½
Account	95⅜ ½
New Threes	95⅛ ¼

2.15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	95⅜ ½
Account	95⅜ ½
New Threes	95⅛ ¼

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols, Money	
Account	95⅜ ½
New Threes	95⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 29 31; Caledonians, 93⅞; Eastern Counties, 59⅞ 60; Great Western, 69⅞ 70; Grand Trunks, 43⅞ 34; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108¼; London and North Western, 99; London and South Western, 98; Leeds Northern, 49; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37⅞; Midland Stock, 109⅞; North British, 62⅞; South Eastern, 84⅞ 42; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 95⅞; Lombards Venetian, 10⅞. Consols opened firm, with an advance of ⅛ on the closing quotations of yesterday; but have given way again. They opened 95⅜ to ½, and are now 95¼ to ⅜. There is very little doing. Indian Scrip 104⅞ to ⅛. Shares, not much business doing. The account begins to attract attention of dealers, and old stocks have declined ⅛ to ¼ per cent. Dover and Caledonians firm. French steady and inactive.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The funds have been firmly supported to-day, at yesterday's prices, but there has been no revival of business in this department. The Railway market only moderately active. On this (settling day) a partial reaction is observable. Most of the leading stocks are quoted one-fourth per cent. lower.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6½ ¾; Caledonians, 93½ 4; Chester and Holyhead, 50 1; Eastern Counties, 59⅞; Great Northern, 106½; Great Northern A, 95 6; Great Western of Canada, 13¾ ½; Grand Trunks, 33 4; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99¾ 100; London and North Western, 99 100; London and South Western, 95 6; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 2; Great Western, 69½ 70; Great Southern and Western, 112 13; Leeds Northern, 48½ 9; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37¾ 8¼; Midland, 109¼ ½; North British, 61½ 2; South Eastern, 83¾ 4¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95¼ ¾; York and North Midland, 79½ ¾. Consols opened firm at 95⅜ ½, but were not maintained, closing inactive at 95¼ ⅜. Indian Scrip, 104¼ to ½. In Shares, there has been very little business doing, and prices in some cases are rather lower. Caledonians, Dovers, and Midlands, firm, at improved rates. French 70·80 Shares firm.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 16.—12-5 p.m.—The Bourse opened animated, and prices firm. Rentes, 70·80. 3-23 p.m.—Business has been very active, but funds have declined in consequence of a rumour that the opening of the Congress had been adjourned till two o'clock on the 22nd of January. Yesterday's improvement of one-fourth per cent. has not been maintained, and last price to-day was 70.55.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(Daily News' City Article.)

Thursday Evening.

The funds to-day were firmer, and closed at a recovery of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. Attention was, however, again diverted from Consols to British, and some of the foreign Railway shares, on which a good deal of animation prevailed, and a further decided advance took place. The demand for money is decidedly below the average of this period of the year, and the terms for the best bills are 2¼ to ½ per cent.

Times City Article.

Thursday Evening.

The English funds opened this morning with much firmness, at an advance of ⅛, and were well maintained to the close, when the market presented a very steady appearance. The demand for discount was about the same as yesterday. The rate in the open market was occasionally a fraction under 2½ per cent. In the Stock Exchange the supply was abundant at ½ to 2 per cent. There was a fair amount of bullion operations at the bank to-day.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—DECEMBER 16.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	—
Ditto for new account 8th December,	—
Ditto for new account 9th January,	95½
New 3 per Cent. Stock	95
Ditto for account, 8th December	—
Ditto for new account, 9th January	—
STEAM.	
City of Dublin, 100*l.* paid	91 90 90½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building Co., £50 paid,	54½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal Company £100 paid	46½
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Company (Limited) 10s paid	10s 6d
Connoree Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) 10s paid	1 s 6d
General Mining Co. of Ireland, (limited) £4 paid	4
Ditto account,	4
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Ballymena, £50 paid	42¾
Cork and Bandon, £50 paid	12½
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid	44½
Dublin and Kingstown, £100 paid,	196
Dundalk and Enniskillen, £30 paid	15¼
Great Southern and Western Stock, £100 paid	112 112¼
Killarney Junction £12 paid,	14½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal, £50 paid	55
Ditto account,	55
Ditto, half shares, £25 paid	27¼ ⅜
Waterford and Kilkenny, 100*l* paid	13½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent, perpetual £10 paid, Class A	10½ ¼

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock. The stock brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays at three o'clock

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December, Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. consols......	—	95⅜ ½	—	95⅜	—	—
Ditto Account.........	—	95⅛	95¼	—	95⅜ ¼	95
3 per cent. stock.........						
New 3 percent. stock....	94¾ ⅞	95⅛ 95	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞	94⅞ 95	94⅞
Ditto Account.........	94½	—	—	94⅞	94⅞ 95	94⅞
Bank Stock............						

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—DECEMBER 17TH.
Morning Tide 4-0. Evening 4-25.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of exhibitions, Performances, &c.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17TH.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET—Professor Glover's Readings and Vocal Illustrations of the Irish Melodies. Morning performance at Half-past Two, and evening at Eight o'clock.

ROTUNDO—Mr. Henry's Demonstrations of the Heavens, with music from Haydn's Creation. To commence at Two o'clock.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Closed till the 26th inst., when the Christmas Pantomime will be produced.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Black-eyed Susan;" "The Trumpeter's Wedding;" "Did you ever send your Wife to Dollymount;" to conclude with "Young Lochinvar."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, December 10, amounted to 50,854 copies, making an average of 8,475 copies daily.

THE SATURDAY HERALD
OF THIS DAY, DECEMBER 17th, Contains
The latest and most important news from France, Australia, India, Italy, America, &c. The War between Spain and Morocco; Royal Dublin Society Cattle Show; latest particulars of the Dungannon Tragedy; a full report of the Great Protestant Meeting in the Metropolitan Hall; Irish Church Mission Meeting in Limerick; the M'Clintock Testimonial; Death of Washington Irving; Religious Revival Movement; Present Position of Austria; Our National Defences; Meetings of the Corporation, Poor Law Guardians of the North and South Dublin Unions, Licensed Vintners' Society; Report of the Drapers' Assistants' Early Closing Society; latest particulars of the Wreck of the Royal Charter. Together with all Ecclesiastical, Legal, Military, Sporting, Naval, and Commercial Intelligence; also, all Fairs, Markets, and other Interesting News of the Week.
PRICE—3D. STAMPED—4D.
"SATURDAY HERALD" OFFICE,
4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Beg to announce, that they have selected from their stock, and marked at HALF PRICE
a large Variety of
DRESSES and MANTLES,
some of this season's, but principally of last season's patterns and styles which are well suited for the above purpose, and much better value than the low-priced goods generally sold.
N.B.—An early inspection is solicited.

MILITARY GENTLEMEN
will effect a saving of Twenty per cent. by ordering their CIVIL CLOTHING
from
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
12, & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET,
DUBLIN.

SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SONS,
DRAPERS, MILITARY AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Respectfully inform Noblemen and Gentlemen visiting the city, that their present stock of
WINTER GOODS
has been selected and imported from some of the most eminent West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and will be found, in quality and prices, well deserving the attention of Cash Purchasers.
Naval and Military Outfits executed on the shortest notice, and in strict conformity to the Admiralty and Whitehall regulations, much under London Prices.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
PATRONISED by the QUEEN.—SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments and Working Jeweller. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Guards, &c., with numerous fancy articles, suitable for Presents, at remarkably Low Prices. No. 29.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
118, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Patentees for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened, and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Mineral Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
118, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Messrs. SINGER and CO., of NEW YORK, wish to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they have opened an Agency for the Sale of their "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," at 69, GRAFTON-STREET, Dublin, which they have fitted up at very great expense. It is unnecessary to speak of these Machines, having been used in every branch of Trade, namely, Shirt, Mantle, and Cap Making, Tailoring, Saddlery and Shoemaking, &c., and they have been found to do the work to the great satisfaction of these parties using them. The Ladies are requested to call and see the "NEW FAMILY MACHINE," which has just arrived, in operation, the exhibition being always thoroughly kept, and no one is importuned to purchase.
GEORGE F. BENNETT,
Manager.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS AND THE PUBLIC.
DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE "IRISH TIMES."

Killeenarden Paper Mills,
November 28th, 1859.

We certify, that for the last Three Months, we have regularly supplied the "IRISH TIMES" with Twelve Reams of Paper per day, each Ream containing 500 Sheets, making the total quantity supplied SIX THOUSAND SHEETS PER DAY.

THOMAS SEERY AND SON.

62, Great Strand-street,
November 28th, 1859.

We certify that we have for a considerable time past supplied the "IRISH TIMES" with four reams of paper every day, containing TWO THOUSAND SHEETS.

S. GODFREY RYAN & Co.

The circulation of the "IRISH TIMES," is now as certified above steadily established at

EIGHT THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY.

THE continued boasts of one of our contemporaries compel us to give the above letters, as the best and most tangible proof of the circulation of this journal. They are written by two of the most respectable and extensive paper manufacturers in Ireland. On their testimony it proved that the circulation of the IRISH TIMES averages 8,000 copies each day. The whole Daily Press of Ireland, taken together, with the exception of the *Feeman's Journal*, cannot claim a circulation approaching to this.

Auctions.

Owners of Property can have their Auction Advertisements inserted as below (if not exceeding Six Lines) for One Shilling. After Six Lines at the rate of Sixpence for every additional three lines.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD THIS DAY.

AT 6, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
Sale of Household Furniture, Chimney and Toilet Glasses, Brussels Tapestry, Moderateur Lamps, a Drawingroom Clock, Framed Engravings, a few articles of Silver Plate and Plated Ware, &c.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

AT 20, CLANBRASSIL-TERRACE.
Sale of Household Furniture, Parlour and Drawingroom Chairs, Bedsteads, Bedding and Bedroom Furniture, Eight-day Clock, &c.
To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 31, ANGLESEA-STREET.
Sale of a Collection of Standard Literature, Paintings, Engravings, Magic Lanterns, &c.
To commence at 1 o'clock.

AT 8, D'OLIER-STREET.
Extensive Sale of Books, &c.
To commence at 1 o'clock.

AT 25, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
Continuation of Sale of superior Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c.
To commence at 12 o'clock.

AUCTION TO BE HELD ON MONDAY.

AT 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Sale of a large consignment of Modern Oil Paintings, by some of the most eminent artists.
To commence at 1 o'clock.

LIQUID GAS
and LAMPS for burning same may be obtained of
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO,
13, MARY-STREET.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER,
MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.
O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favouring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.
Mess and Servants Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

MADAME MANJON'S MILLINERY WAREROOMS, 48, DAWSON-STREET.
Madame Manjon begs to announce that she has received a fresh Case of MILLINERY, consisting of Straw Bonnets, Caps, Head-Dresses, &c., for which she solicits an early inspection, when Madame M. is sure her prices will be found considerably under any similar establishment.
MADAME MANJOHN'S Warerooms,
48, DAWSON-STREET,
(Next the Hibernian Hotel.)
N.B.—Every description of bonnet altered to the present fashion.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DEC. 17.

AN expression fell from the lips of one of the speakers at the Metropolitan Hall, on Thursday night, far too sweeping in its character, and unwarranted by facts. It was stated that "the Irish Roman Catholic Priesthood universally, and the Romanist laity in general, were rebels in heart and soul." Such unmitigated assertions injure the cause they are intended to sustain, and alienate from us the very persons whom it is most desirable to protect. Such assertions proceed from ignorance of the actual facts of the present movement among the Ultramontanes, a movement intended really not so much to alarm a timid Ministry as to coerce the genuine Irish Priest. There are Roman Catholic Priests in Ireland who have ever kept apart from the sphere of political agitation. There still exist Priests who confine themselves to the duties of their parish who live in charity with their Protestant fellow-subjects, and who lament the prostration of the Irish Roman Church under the heel of a swarm of foreign Priests. We have printed occasionally letters from those men, calling upon us to distinguish the Irish from the foreign Priest, and not to confound all under the name of Ultramontane. These men lament the fall of their liberties, and the overthrow of the ancient rights of the Irish branch of the Church of Rome. As in France the rights of the old Gallican Church have been completely abrogated, so the true Irish Priesthood has been sacrificed here. This is not a question so much of religion as of politics and personal interest. A Romish Bishop occupies, as he fancies, a much more influential position as an agent of Rome, than as a pastor among his people. He becomes intimately connected with "the Cardinal "who superintends Irish affairs," and is gradually separated from his Irish connexion to become a mere tool, but a gilded one, of the Papacy. If he experience difficulty with his clergy, if they prefer religion to politics, and charity to envy, Rome offers him the services of her regular army. "Redemptorists," "Dominicans," "Preachers," "Confessors," "Christian Brethren," are all ready to work upon the people and override the Priesthood. The Papal Court knew well the fitness of the agent she selected when, by appointing Paul Cullen, she usurped a right which the Roman Church in Ireland had possessed for seven centuries—that of electing her own Bishops. Since that unhappy nomination, Paul Cullen has pushed his arrogance to such a length that Cardinal Wiseman laboriously toils after him in vain. Suddenly Redemptorists and Passionists appeared in every parish of the country. They created mysticism and fanaticism among the people. Never has Rome made a demonstration like this without a definite object in view, and the object in this case was to supersede the true Irish Priest, and to compel him to become as Roman as themselves. In many cases the plan has succeeded, and this conversion of the Romish Church to Ultramontanism is deeply to be lamented. Ultramontanism, like every other error, has its foundation in human nature. There will always be those who prefer to gratify their own ambition and their own passions under the cloak of religion. Unqualified passive obedience will always have its votaries; it saves an infinity of trouble, and opens the way to preferment. A wonderful impetus has, indeed, been given to Ultramontanism, but many have escaped its devices, and, like the Irish Christian Brethren of old, are still struggling against foreign domination. If proof were wanting, we have it in these sympathising meetings. Look over the list of names of those who were present, and you will find numbers of C.C., but very few P.P. The young and inexperienced, just let loose from the purlieus of Maynooth, think a Bishop to be a sort of god; but Parish Priests, who feel his power, think differently. To confound these men with the swarm of foreign Ecclesiastics, and to pronounce all to be rebels, is to drive from us that class which most needs our sympathy and support.

Nor is it less unbecoming to say, that "every Roman Catholic layman is a rebel at heart." In time of peril we found the educated and the affluent ever ready on the side of loyalty. The artisan may shout, on hearing some fervid speech, for the Pope's temporal power, a thing he does not understand; still thousands of these, in our own city, are truly loyal, and truly grateful for the liberty they enjoy. How the middle class feel respecting the aggressions of their prelacy we have proof. The Education question, which has now become an Ultramontane question, could command but the presence of eleven Members of Parliament, whose seats depended on the favour of the Bishops, although, to render the programme attractive, Tenant-right, Revision of the Poor Law, Naval Chaplaincies, and Sympathy with the Pope, were mixed up with the Prelatic demands for an exclusive grant. Nor have we less proof that the middle class do not join in these proceedings. Again, look over the lists of the laity present at these meetings. An odd Town Councillor, a Radical Stipendiary Magistrate, and now and then a provincial Mayor, are lost among a shoal of Catholic curates. A priestly yoke, when real, is intolerable, and the laity feel its pressure, and are determined to resist it. Some few, indeed, appear to submit, but on them the yoke does not press heavily, and they are only asked to profess obedience. There are among the Irish Roman Catholic laity multitudes both loyal and faithful. To pronounce all to be rebels is to condemn without justice, and to alienate without reason.

The men who are pushing on this Ultramontane movement do so for their own selfish purposes. They use the Pope as an instrument, and are really sacrificing the cause of the Vatican. They really are destroying themselves, and deterring all moderate men of every sect or party. We must not, however, confound with them those who fear to speak, yet distrust them, or class in one sweeping category those who are more deeply injured than ourselves.

A MORE interesting institution does not exist than the Royal Hibernian Military School. The pupils are the sons of soldiers who have died in battle, and, as such, they are the children of the State. At reviews, and on gala days, they are remarkable for their admirable discipline and soldierly appearance. In the school their conduct has ever been exemplary. Few are aware of the extent and variety of the education given to these boys. They are taught, in addition to the usual branches of an English education, algebra, Euclid, drawing, instrumental music, shoemaking, tailoring, swimming, &c., &c. The balance of the Crimean fund was invested for the benefit of those boys who exhibit the greatest proficiency at an annual competitive examination. There are seven prizes varying in amount from £8 to £1 10s. The money is invested in the Regimental Savings' Bank, but the interest is paid to the successful competitor. The examination for these prizes begins to-day, and they will be distributed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on Wednesday, the 21st. It is but right to add, that by the 8th rule of the fund regulations, "the examination is to be both *viva voce* and by "written questions, and it will be as public as possi"ble, and also comprise every branch of science, art, "handicraft, or matter of discipline taught or incul"cated in the establishment."

The *Times* on the Suez Canal Scheme:—

Future ages will be strangely perplexed at the history of the Suez Canal scheme in the 19th century. About the project itself there will be nothing extraordinary. The conception of uniting the East and West by cleaving through the Egyptian Isthmus is one of the oldest and most famous of such ideas on record, and the works of M. de Lessep's Canal, whether perfect or otherwise, would only contribute one more monument of industry or delusion to the many similar memorials discoverable on that celebrated soil. But the scheme of our times will differ in this from all previous schemes—that it is made the subject of high political contest. The historian of after days will read that a simple engineering problem, instead of being regarded in its natural light, or at best as a commercial speculation, was brought within the purview of high and mighty Administrations; that one great nation was said to push it forward with incredible vigour and another to oppose it with equally incredible tenacity; that Cabinets were all but quarrelling over the question; and that it was actually now and then considered as a possible cause of war. Finally, and by way of completing his bewilderment, he will ascertain that on a particular day the Ambassadors of five European Powers made common cause requesting the Government of the Sultan to authorise the project, and thus place the work in train for actual commencement. Now, how could such a scheme have acquired such a character? What interest could any State have, excepting Turkey itself, in treating this enterprise as a national undertaking? What could induce one great nation to promote it with such inexplicable energy, and, above all, what could have persuaded another nation—the mistress of India, and the most commercial State on the face of the globe—to oppose a work by which it would be the greatest gainer?

We may well expect this mystery to prove inscrutable some centuries hence, when we find it beyond reach of elucidation even at the present moment. Perhaps there has been misconception of motives on both sides. Perhaps France has been ascribing an imaginary policy to England, and England to France, though it is certainly not unreasonable to impute a political character to a scheme where a commercial character is so utterly unsustainable, not to mention that M. de Girardin, in the very latest exposition of French policy, has openly described the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez as "the defect in the British cuirass." Now, certainly, if, as our opponents thus tell us, the object of the scheme is to deal us a deadly thrust through our shattered defences, we need no further justification for our opposition. We had better make good our armour and close up our rivets, rather than allow our breastplate to be perforated in so fatal a fashion. If the canalisation of the isthmus is confessedly an attack upon England, the laws of self-preservation would warrant England in resisting the execution of the project by all available expedients. But we must decline to accept this hypothesis. We do not think the Canal, if it could ever be completed, would do us any damage, but rather the contrary; and if we did anticipate any mischief from it we should still remain tolerably unconcerned, seeing that the practical consummation is not very likely to come to pass. We only wish our "cuirass" had no weaker point than this, for in that case we should not be looking about just now for ten millions of money to be spent in our defences.

Seriously, however, we see no reason why, if the French, or any other people, are bent upon sinking their money in the sand, we should concern ourselves in doing more than we have done to counteract the delusion. If France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Sardinia are so decidedly committed to this unpromising enterprise as to concert measures for investing it with the patronage of the Sultan, we need go no further, as it seems to us, in our opposition to the scheme. In fact, as we are firmly convinced that the works can scarcely be executed, and can certainly never be maintained, we cannot profess to conceive any apprehension of an impossible result; while as to the money, not much of that will come out of British pockets. We have burnt our fingers pretty often, but even our most heedless speculators have been shy of the Suez Canal. If, however, contrary to all probabilities, the project should be actually realised, we can only say that the Canal will be so far a British Canal that it will be traversed by British ships, devoted to British traffic, and maintained by British tolls. If our "cuirass" is to be pierced at this point, it will be by our own sword. We are the people really interested. Presuming, as M. de Lesseps asserts, that the enterprise is essentially a commercial one, we can only say that to connect the East with the west is to facilitate the communication between England and India. Presuming, as M. de Girardin has now declared, that the undertaking is a political one and directed against our national security, we may still rejoin that, as we do not anticipate the promised advantage, so neither do we apprehend the menaced injury, it being our profound conviction that the whole scheme is nought.

The *Daily News* on the Uniform of Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

The uniform of the Rifle Volunteers has become a serious question. Every Rifleman has his notions as to what best sets off his personal appearance, and indulges a pardonable ambition in making the most of nature's gifts. Lay figures in divers costumes may be seen surrounded by civil critics, and even if one of them is adopted by one company, it is pretty clear that few other companies will follow the example. Indeed, it seems that the War-office has been appealed to in so many cases that they have determined to appoint a committee to select a suitable pattern.

This question of uniform is not so unimportant as it may at first appear. It is one of convenience and expense. If these two matters are ignored, the Rifle movement can never become general; and this, after all, is the first essential. Already, it must be admitted that the tendency is to confine the Rifle Volunteers to the upper and middle classes; and the organisation of the corps almost necessitates this result. The Riflemen are in the same company, not because they belong to the same district, but because they belong to the same profession or the same class in society. The barrister's corps does not admit the doctors, or even the attorneys; the civil servants of the Crown do not admit the railway officials. Below what may be termed the middle classes there is no corps whatever, except it may be some great employers or manufacturers who have organised bodies among their men. This is a grave defect, and it is one that we trust will be remedied. For this purpose it is above all things necessary that the door of admission to the Rifle Corps should be wide open. If the requirements and the discipline are over strict, persons both rich and poor will hold back; if the necessary expenses are not reduced to the smallest sum the great body of the people will be excluded. It is not to be denied that many persons look with satisfaction to the fact that as each Rifleman must pay for his own uniform the poorer classes must be practically excluded. To the shopkeeper, the merchant, and the professional man £3 or £4 is of no consequence. But to the man with 25s. or 30s a week and a family it becomes a matter of grave consideration. On the other hand, if the poor class is to have their uniform paid for, it may become a serious matter for the Treasury, or for the pockets of voluntary subscribers. It is clear, therefore, that in any view the character of the uniform will in a great measure determine the character of the Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The *Morning Star* on the Position and Prospects of the Great Ship Company:—

It is a fact less to be wondered at, perhaps, than regretted, that when people lose their money they are apt to lose at the same time their temper and discretion. Had it not been for this the meeting called by Mr. Guedalla, the late auditor of the Great Ship Company, on Tuesday last, would have had, we suspect, a different result. Mr. Guedalla himself, we are inclined to think, was not a little in fault. Smarting under a sense of the injury his property as a shareholder had sustained, he rather occupied himself and his fellow-sufferers with complaints of his wrongs than with suggestions for their remedy. His speech as chairman of the meeting was consequently of a most discursive character, and not at all calculated to bring to a point the discontent which was raging around him. Instead of coolly reviewing the present state of the affairs of the company, and suggesting a mode of getting it out of its difficulties at the least possible expense, and in the smallest possible time, he did nothing but propose a vote of censure on the directors. Now, though it must be admitted that, as the case stands at present, the directors do not appear to very great advantage, it was obviously premature to pass sentence without having first put them on their trial, and afforded them an opportunity of proving their innocence of culpable negligence in the management of the affairs of the company. The responsibility for the present unfortunate position of the great ship lies between Mr. Scott Russell, the contractor, on the one hand, and the directors on the other. Whether Mr. Scott Russell has fulfilled his contract is a question which we understand to be now under the consideration of the engineers appointed to arbitrate between the two parties, and until the award is made, we do not see how any positive opinion can be expressed upon the matter. But there is one point on which we think the directors, even at the present time, are called upon to give some explanation to the shareholders. From a report which has been published as the result of an investigation by engineers appointed by the directors themselves, it appears that the contractors' work has not been executed in accordance with the terms of the contract.

We confess ourselves quite unable to understand on what ground the meeting of yesterday was postponed. The directors indeed say, with, as it appears to us, a curious infelicity of language, that they congratulate the shareholders that they have been able to raise the sum of £40,000 on the mortgage of the Great Ship, and that, therefore, the meeting of the shareholders was not necessary. Now it appears to us, that was precisely a subject on which the shareholders were entitled to be consulted. We should imagine they would look with anything but satisfaction on such a transaction.

To us it appears surprising that the attendance of shareholders yesterday was so small. What can they expect to gain by delay? The sooner a rigid inquiry is instituted the better for all parties. All sorts of reports are afloat injurous to all persons that have had any connection with the ship, to directors as well as to the contractor, and even some of the leading shareholders have not escaped the breath of suspicion. The great thing for the shareholders to aim at is the appointment of a committee composed of men of business knowledge, and incapable of being turned aside from the straight path by fear or favour. At present not only the Great Ship Company, but the country itself, is disgraced by these repeated failures in the prosecution of an enterprise, to the completion of which everybody has so long looked forward with pride, as an achievement worthy of the supremacy of the mercantile marine of his great commercial country.

PROFESSOR GLOVER.

The entertainment given by Professor Glover last evening, in the Royal Irish Institution, is certainly well worthy the support of all who appreciate practical and theoretic vocalism. It is scarcely necessary to bring before public attention the critical exactitude with which Professor Glover interprets the "Bard of Song;" and while his close attention to the science of music is perceptible throughout, the pleasure arising from his performance is not marred by the impression that he sacrifices to artistic technicalities that effect which to be genuine and lasting, must be the result of a judicious combination of a good voice and a thorough acquaintance with those principles which regulate its government. Professor Glover does not confine himself to recitations and vocal illustrations of "Moore's Melodies," but he also gives his audience a well-digested epitome of the events which suggested these "sparkling gems," and his characters as a narrator of history, critic, and scientific as well as practical teacher, are all so happily blended, that instruction and pleasure may be truly said to be the reward of those who favour his entertainment with their presence.

CLERGYMAN'S WIDOW.—The Christian friends who generously responded to the Rev. Thomas Scott's appeal in behalf of this widow, to liquidate her debts and to provide for her outfit and fare to one of the British colonies, will be gratified to learn that she has arrived safely, and in improved health, at Australia, where she has good hopes of realising a comfortable provision.

We hear that Miss Balfe, who passed through Berlin recently with Mr. and Mrs. Balfe, on their way to the Russian capital, for the purpose of giving concerts, is delighting the subjects of the Czar.

A NATIVE OF INDIA REWARDED.—The "Lahore Chronicle" gives an account of the presentation of a khelut to Rajah Tej Singh, at Lahore, for his loyalty during the past two years. The Durbar was well attended by natives and Europeans. Major General Windham was present. Mr. Temple, the commissioner, addressed the Rajah in Hindostanee, complimenting him on the cavalry and artillery he raised in 1857, and the utility of his fort and retainers in the Sealkote Mutiny, when he afforded shelter to the British residents. The khelut consisted of gems, shawls, and English ornaments. The grounds were illuminated, and the Durbar was followed by a display of fireworks.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday announces that at Rome, on November 26, was celebrated the marriage of Prince Napoleon Gregorie Bonaparte, son of their Highnesses Prince Charles Bonaparte and Prince Zenaide Bonaparte, with the Princess Christina Ruspoli, daughter of his Excellency Prince Ruspoli, Prince of Cervitri.

A BEGGAR THE ONLY FREE MAN IN THE UNIVERSE.—No rascally comparative insults a beggar, or thinks of weighing purses with him. He is not in the scale of comparison. He is not under the measure of poverty. He confessedly hath none, any more than a dog or a sheep. No one twitteth him with ostentation above his means. No one accuseth him of pride, or upbraideth him with mock humility. None jostle with him for the wall, or pick quarrels with him for precedency. No man sues him. No man goes to law with him. If I were not the independent gentleman that I am, rather than I would be a retainer to the great, a led captain, or a poor relation, I would choose out of the true delicacy and greatness of my mind to be a beggar.

THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—On Thursday evening a vestry meeting was specially convened for the purpose of considering the conduct of the rector in sending "a threatening letter" to the churchwardens on the subject of their retention of the keys of the parish church, which the rector claimed in connection with his right as the ecclesiastical ruler of the parish. Mr. Churchwarden Thompson, who presided, deprecated any further movement, and without saying so, in so many words, gave the vestry to understand that between the rector and the parishioners a compromise might be made, if the olive branch of peace were held out by the parishioners. Some discussion ensued, and at the earnest request of the churchwarden the proceedings were adjourned, the churchwarden having pledged his word that he would not yield an inch, unless the wishes of the parishioners were complied with. It seems pretty clear that the rector and Mr. Churchwarden Thompson, each of whom has always expressed a desire for peace, have had a consultation, which it may be hoped will lead to the best results.

OPPOSITION TO THE RIFLE CORPS MOVEMENT.—A meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of High Wycombe and its neighbourhood, convened by requisition to the mayor, R. Wheeler, Esq., was held in the Town-hall on Tuesday last, his worship presiding. A resolution approving of the formation of rifle corps, was carried but not without meeting with some opposition, although the handbills had set forth that those only were to attend whose sympathies were in harmony with the movement. At the close of the meeting, Mr. C. Lintell informed the chairman that had it not been for the exclusive manner in which the meeting had been called, he should have moved an amendment that a rifle corps was totally unnecessary, and a large number of his fellow-townsmen were prepared to have supported such amendment. He considered the gallant French nation had been grossly libelled by the various speakers. A public meeting, inviting a full and free discussion on the subject is contemplated.

Fashionable Intelligence.

OSBORNE, DEC. 15.

Major-General Foster, commanding Royal Engineers South-Western District, arrived yesterday on a visit to her Majesty.

The Rev. George Prothero had the honour of being invited to dinner.

A deputation from the General Association for the Australian Colonies had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle yesterday, at the Colonial-office on the subject of the proposed increase on the rate of postage on newspapers to the Australian colonies *via* Southampton. The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen:—Mr. T. A. Donaldson, Chairman of the Association; Lord Alfred Churchill, M.P., Mr. George M'Leahy, Mr. J. Leslie Foster, Mr. Edward Wilson, Captain Eldred, and Mr. J. A. Youl, Hon. Secretary.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 was held yesterday at the Privy Council-office. There were present—Earl Granville (chairman), the Right Hon. R. Lowe, M.P., Sir Alexander Spearman, Bart., Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., Mr. Coulson, Q.C., Mr. C. W. Dilke, Mr. T. F. Gibson, and Mr. Edgar Bowring (secretary). Mr. H. R. Williams, Financial Officer was also present.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will hold a Levee at Dublin Castle, on Wednesday, the 18th January, 1860, at one o'clock.

There will be a Drawing-Room at the Castle on Thursday, the 19th January, 1860, at nine o'clock.

General and Mrs. Harold and suite have arrived in Dublin from England.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary will leave Cambridge Cottage early in the ensuing month, to make a series of visits in the provinces.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston will leave London early next week for Broadlands, where they intend to receive a succession of visiters during the Christmas holidays.

The Duchess of Atholl has arrived at the St. George's Hotel, from Windsor Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort have left Claridge's Hotel, for Headfort House, county Meath.

The Earl and Countess of Durham left London on Friday, for Lambton Castle, Durham.

Viscountess Palmerston arrived at Cambridge House on Friday evening, from Brighton.

Lord Herries has left Claridge's Hotel, for Everingham Park, Yorkshire.

Lord and Lady Algernon St. Maur have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

The Hon. E. Stourton, 8th Hussars, has arrived in London, from Bombay.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury are entertaining a large party at Hatfield House, Herts. The Marchioness gave a grand ball to the nobility and gentry of the county on Wednesday night, at Hatfield.

The Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam are surrounded by a family party at Wentworth House, Yorkshire. The Countess (Dowager) of Morton and Lady Gertrude Douglas have joined the circle.

The Earl of Elgin has left London for Broom Hall, his lordship's seat in Scotland. The Noble Earl will not return to London until about the 10th proximo.

The marriage of the Earl of Hopetoun with Miss Reynardson is fixed to take place on Tuesday, the 3rd of January.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon are staying at the Grove, near Waterford, where they intend to receive company during the Christmas holidays.

The Earl and Countess of Euston have left London, for Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire.

The Countess Dowager Cowper will leave Panshanger on the 19th instant, for Wrest Park, near Huntingdon.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville have arrived at Chillingham Castle, Northumberland, from visiting Lady Olivia Sparrow, at Brompton Park, near Huntingdon.

The Lord Chief Justice left his residence, Leeson-street, yesterday morning, for Carriglass.

Lord Frederick and Lady Augusta Hallyburton arrived at Kensington Palace a few days since, from Scotland.

Married, on Wednesday, by special licence, at Curzon Chapel, Curzon-street, Mayfair, by the Rev. Henry Brooke Boothby, vicar of Lissington, in the county of Lincoln, Geo. ... Warren, Lord Vernon, to Frances Maria Emma Boothby, only daughter of the late Rev. Brooke Boothby and Hon. Mrs. Boothby.

The Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Herbert will leave London in a few days, for Wilton House, Salisbury.

The following are among the latest departures from Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray:—Mr. and Mrs. ... and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bentinck, Captain Bulwer, Mr. Charles and Mrs. Tandy, Miss Cosby and suite for ...ally Hall. The Hon. Colonel James Browne has ...ed from Galston Park; the Lady Robert Tottenham, ... and Mrs. Coote, Mr. and Mrs. Wall, and Mr. and ... Baigh, are still sojourning at the Marine Hotel.

Thanks.

...the Committee of the Hibernian Auxiliary to the ... British Army Scripture-Readers' and Soldiers' Friend ...—For the following subscriptions:—Lord Viscount ... £3; Countess of Carberry, £1; Rev. H. Lloyd, D.D., ... donation to Soldiers' Institute, £2; Lady H. Kavanagh, 10s.; Joshua S. Bridge, Esq., 10s.; Sergeant M'Phun, ...; Miss Traver Borris (donation), £1; E. Batty, Esq., ...; Captain Caulfield (donation), £1.

Army.

Captain H. C. Hardinge, 26th Regiment, has proceeded on ... of absence.

No. 1 Company 26th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Trent, will arrive in this garrison to-morrow (Saturday), from Naas, and will join the head-quarters of the regiment at Ship-street Barracks.

Major-General Bloomfield and Major Teesdale, C.B., have left Falmouth, the General having completed his inspection of the artillery in the Western District.

The powers of attorney at present held by Commanding Royal Engineers are cancelled, and similar powers issued to ...trollers of Army Expenditure, as it has been decided by the Secretary of State for War that it is the especial duty of ... officers to enter into all contracts, and sign leases ... letting War Department property at foreign stations. ... Division of duties laid down in circular 860 is in no way ... with by this arrangement.

The General Commanding-in-Chief having concurred with the Secretary of State for War in the desirability of a more ... examination of the Ordnance, mounted or on service at home and abroad, being made at the inspections, in ... that the decision respecting it may be founded on satisfactory data, directions are issued from the War-office for the ... of officers commanding Royal Artillery and military ...keepers.

The Navy.

The Himalaya, screw troopship, Capt. J. Seccombe, sailed from Portsmouth on Thursday for Halifax and the West Indies, calling at Plymouth and Queenstown.

The Vigilant, 4, screw steam sloop, Commander W. Army-..., has steamed into Portsmouth harbour and berthed at the south jetty to strip, and return stores, &c.

The greatest possible activity is visible in all parts of ... Dockyard. The two line-of-battle ships nearly ready for launching—the Prince of Wales, 131, three-decker, and the Royal Frederick, 91, two-decker—have every available hand employed upon them to complete them by the stipulated time; the former vessel will be launched at the end of next month. A number of workmen are engaged in laying down the keel of the Royal Alfred, ..., two-decker, in the shed under which the Victoria ..., and an improved 51 gun frigate (the Dryad) will be commenced at once in the shed from which the Duncan, ... launched on Tuesday last. The Sutlej, in No. 9 ..., converting from a sailing to a steam frigate, is nearly ... in her outside planking. It is stated that the Government alone are paying weekly at Portsmouth Yard nearly ... sterling, as wages, &c.

The following is an extract from her Majesty's ship Beagle, Teneriffe, December 1:—

"... had a beautiful passage from Spithead, until within ... of this place, when we caught a strong south-east ... which blew us off the land, and we had to lay to for ... It blew excessively heavy, with violent squalls, accompanied by lightning and rain. We called in at Lisbon ..., sailing again from there on the 26th at 4 p.m., ... Teneriffe at 3-15 a.m., yesterday. We leave here ... for the Cape of Good Hope, on our way ... Our small craft behaved splendidly during ... and every one feels proud to belong to her, not ... of her qualities as a sea boat, but because ... on board feels that the ship is well officered and ... Plenty of discipline to render our hands perfect ... duties, but judiciously applied. Grumbling is un... in the ship, and from the good feeling existing on ... and care taken in drilling our young crew, you may ... upon it they will be heard of in her dealings with ..."

The following appointments were made on Thursday at the Admiralty:—George William Hancock, acting third-class engineer to the Asia as supernumerary; Edward ..., paymaster additional to the Victoria; Horatio ..., assistant-paymaster to the Impregnable; John ..., second master to the Edgar; James Harry, second ... the Industry; John S. Scriven, clerk to the Queen; ..., assistant clerk to the Victory; and J. W. Back..., ... clerk to the Fawn.

...'s last and final demonstration of the Heaven ... with sacred music from Haydn's creation, takes ... the Rotunda this day (Saturday) at two o'clock. A ... attendance is expected.

... fair of Kilmuckridge a horse, the property of ..., Enniscorthy, started off at a furious rate, ... the driver from his seat, but the poor fellow escaped uninjured. From the concourse of ... assembled, the danger was imminent, but the ... of one man saved the lives of several. Sub-... Dwyer flew to the horse's head, seized the ..., and though he was dragged a considerable distance, ... succeeded in stopping him. The melancholy consequences which might accrue were thus prevented by the energy of Dwyer, and the act was one ... him to the gratitude of every individual ...—*Wexford Constitution.*

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Half-past Two o'Clock

FRANCE.

PARIS, DEC. 16.—The "Moniteur" of yesterday announces that on Thursday night the health of Prince Jerome continued to improve. The same journal also publishes an article explaining the law on the press, the wisdom and necessity of which, it says, had been proved by eight years' experience.

SARDINIA AND THE CONGRESS.

TURIN, DEC. 15.—The choice of Sardinian representatives at the Congress is not yet officially known.

THE CONGRESS.

It appears to be understood that the Congress will not meet on the 5th. It will probably be opened about the middle of January.

La Presse contains an article in which it is observed that Sardinia and England must have demanded and obtained serious guarantees before sending a definite answer to France; and further remarks that the Congress would have been impossible if the principle of non-intervention had been accepted by all the Powers.

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Gazette* announces that the service of steam packets to Cuba will be put up to public tender on the 20th.

The Madrid journals contain a report that the Government was about to borrow 25,000,000 francs from the bank, on deposit of securities.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* mentions a rumour that Prince Gortschakoff will decline to attend the Congress, as Plenipotentiary of Russia, unless England is represented by some important member of the Cabinet.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY.—The s.s. Vigo, with dates to the 3rd, reached here this afternoon. She brings 215,951 dollars in specie. The Europa arrived at Halifax; not a vestige of the Indian remained visible at Washington. Great uneasiness prevailed from the gloomy aspect of affairs caused by Abolition fanaticism. Browne was hung on the 2nd. he remained dignified to the last. Enthusiastic meetings had been held by his partisans, and the day is to be annually regarded as a holiday by all churches opposed to slevery. At San Juan everything was quiet. Joint occupation had been restored, but the title still disputed. The President considers armed intervention necessary. In America it is said England favoured occupation by the United States troops. A vessel, supposed to be for Filibustering, had been seized at Atalanta city. A Mr. Fish was tarred and feathered, at Savannah for advocating Abolition principles. Overland news from California states that heavy rains had stopped business, but had given renewed activity to mining and agriculture. Fears were entertained for the safety of the ships Cherubim and Golden Eagle, over-due from New York. The deputy clerk of Sacramento had absconded, taking with him 30,000 dols. of the public money. Colonel Kibb, of the militia, killed 40 warriors and took 400 prisoners of the Pits-Iver Indians. Nicaragua quiet, but invasion by General Walker feared.

Money active, 6 per cents. Cotton dull. Breadstuffs easier. Bacon dull. Lard firm. Turpentine steady

MAIL NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY, DEC. 16.—The s.s. Glasgow, for New York, took the ground whilst swinging first quarter ebb on a mud bank, east side of the Channel. She is expected to float off at 8 or 9 p.m., and proceed; no damage sustained.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

THE ARMY.

Amongst the promotions consequent on the death of General Sir F. French is that of Major-General the Right Hon. G. Peel, Lieut.-Col. on half pay unattached, who is to have the rank of Lieut.-General.

THE STEPNEY SCANDAL CASE.

The Bishop will have to sit in the next stage of the hearing with a legal assessor, and, in the event of the case being proved against Mr. Bonwell, will be empowered to pass sentence. The further hearing cannot, in consequence of legal forms, take place for several weeks.

BANK RETURNS—DECEMBER 16TH, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.—Notes issued, £30,791,305; Total, £30,791,305; Government Debt, £11,015,100; Other Securities, £3,459,900; Gold Coin and other Bullion, £16,316,305; Total, £30,791,305.—BANKING DEPARTMENT.—Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,143,099; Public Deposits, £8,938,987; Other Deposits, £13,636,960; Seven-day and other Bills, £785,630; Total, £41,057,476; Government Securities, £10,925,157; Other Securities, £19,405,557; Notes, £10,040,185; Gold and Silver, £683,577; Total, £41,057,447.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Supplies moderate. Weather cold and frosty. Wheat—English firm at full prices of Monday; foreign—holders asked rather more money. Floating cargoes as on Monday; no fresh arrivals. Flour fully as dear. Indian corn—More disposition to buy, but importers look for advance. Barley firm at Monday's prices. Malt unaltered. Peas and beans without alteration. Oats held for more money, and buyers have to pay 3d. to 6d. advance on feeding qualities. Irish relatively too dear.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 15.—(Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's Report.)—We have a fair attendance at market this morning. Wheat in fair demand and rather dearer. Flour steady. Oats firm. Oatmeal 6d. per load dearer. Indian corn in demand, at an advance of 3d. to 6d. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DECEMBER 16TH.—Sales of the week better. Sales of week—62,760 bales, including 1,870 on speculation, and 1,944 export; quotations of fair same as last week. Stock—398,000 bales; imports of the week, 3,487 bales; sales to-day about 7,000 bales; market unchanged.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, DECEMBER 16TH.—The declining tendency of cotton, and the lateness of the season, have combined to depress the tone of our market during the last ten days; the unfavourable news just to hand from Calcutta has increased the depression to-day, and very little business doing; yarns, with exception of Mediterranean qualities, are one-fouth down from last prices, and goods, with few exceptions, may be had on easier terms to-day than last week.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN, DEC. 15.—Arrived—Alegancan, Callao; Aurora, Troon, Limerick, coals; Glasgow, s.s., Glasgow to New York. Put back—Woolfville, Ardrossan; Wild Dayrell, Londonderry. Sailed — Anne Dunn, Galway; Caltamma, Gloster.

QUEENSTOWN, DEC. 15.—The Vigo, New York to Liverpool, arrived here this afternoon.

The s.s. Glasgow has just floated, and proceeded for New York.

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Yesterday:—

THE FRENCH IN THE RED SEA.

The *Times'* Aden Correspondent, gives an account of the active movements of the French Government to acquire influence in the Red Sea. France has recognised the independence of a Chief who has long been desirous of throwing off allegiance to the Emperor of Abyssinia. She obtains in return certain concessions, a part has been acquired, and a French settlement is to be formed.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

The greatest activity prevails in Portsmouth Dockyard. The line-of-battle ships Prince of Wales and Royal Frederick are nearly ready for launching. The keel of the Royal Alfred is being laid down, and an improved 57 gun frigate is to be commenced. Workmen are engaged on a number of other vessels. It is stated that the Government are paying weekly at Portsmouth Dockyard alone nearly £7,000 in wages.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Times* says it has been supposed for some time past that the English Government are not inclined any longer to stand in the way of such Continental capitalists as may be disposed to invest five or six millions in it, while the removal of the difficulty in this respect may free our own land of the indispensable route *via* Euphrates.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The railway market has again been firm, the progress of the settlement showing a marked increase in ... purchases in this department. Midlands are scarce for transfer, and have advanced one per cent. South Eastern, Great Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire have also been in demand, and in nearly all the leading stocks an improvement has taken place, averaging three-fourth per cent. The present prices are for the new account at the end of the month.

EXTRA HOLIDAY AT CHRISTMAS.

All the leading influential houses in the city, and retail firms at the West-end, have arranged to keep holiday on Monday, 26th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Donnelly, well known in Paris, died on Tuesday.

A Swiss paper pretends that Louis Napoleon refused permission to Marshal M'Mahon to accept the Irish Sword of Honour, and that this course had caused a very unfavourable impression in England.

ROYAL IRISH HUSSARS.—We are gratified to learn by the late accounts from India that our gallant young townsman, Lieutenant Thomas Richards, of the above distinguished regiment, and son of the late Captain Loftus Richards, of Little Clonard, in this county, has recovered from a most severe attack of brain fever, and is able to resume duty with his regiment. Lieutenant Richards was actively employed with his regiment during the harassing campaigns in the late mutiny, and in despatches received much praise for his intrepid conduct.—*Wexford Independent.*

We regret that we have received intelligence of the death of Lieutenant G. M. Hand, of the 9th Bengal Infantry, fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Hand, rector of Clones, in the twenty-first year of his age, at Bath, whither he had recently proceeded with his family. He served with her Majesty's 82nd Regiment throughout the Bengal campaigns of 1857-8, from Cawnpore to Shahjehanpore and Bareilly, and contracted disease from over-exertion and exposure to the sun, from which he never recovered.

A working tailor of Birmingham, named Charles Hincks, who had contrived to become the practical manager of several building and loan societies, and had induced other people to invest their money in bubble speculations, has absconded on the discovery of his defalcations, which are said to amount to £10,000 a large proportion of which belonged to the working classes.

One thousand three hundred and fifty-eight foals have been bred this season. Of these 681 are colts and 677 fillies.

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Yesterday:—

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 15.—Sugar—The improved tone noticed last week, has been fully maintained and in some cases rates better prices have been paid; holders are firm, but buyers do not freely respond to their demand. Rum quiet. Coffee—There is a very good inquiry for export descriptions, and advanced prices have been paid, but for trade qualities demand languid; market continues steady, without, however, much demand, and notwithstanding some speculative inquiry, caused by anticipated abolition of the duty in France, business is only small, without alteration in price, Saltpetre continues steady. Tallow—Results of London sales has given more tone to market Tea in much better tone this week; sales have been made in many kinds of congou, at ½d to 1d per lb. advance on the last ruling rates. Not much change to notice in other descriptions of blacks and greens.

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 16.—White wheat, 26s. 6d. to 27s, red, 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.; barley, 18s. to 19s. 0d.; Oats, 12s. to 14s.

CORK BUTTER MARKET DEC. 16.—Firsts, 118s.; seconds, 115s.; thirds, 104s.; fourths, 100s.; fifths, 84s.; sixths, 74s. 1,500 in market.

LONDON CORN MARKET, DEC. 16.—Supplies of all grain very small; wheat firm at extreme rates of last day; barley very firm; oats of all kinds sell readily at 5d to 1s advance; flour, Norfolks, firm; American unaltered.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 16.—Sugar continues firm, and yesterday's prices fully supported; Coffee improved demand, sales going 1s. dearer; Tea, public sales so far have gone much on a par with yesterday; Rice quiet; Saltpetre firm; Tallow market firm, and prices 6d. higher than yesterday, and all the month 57s. to 57s. 6d., January to March 57s., March alone 57s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET DEC. 16.—Sugar less active, but no alteration in prices. Rice—nothing doing. Coffee—Sales went off without animation; finer qualities all taken off. Molasses—good demand.

SHIPPING.

WATERFORD.—Arrived—Amelia Angelica, Sulina; Patrick Esther, Ardrossan. Sailed—Malcom, Sydney; Brothers, Newport, arrived at Valentia, Kerry; Shields for Limerick.

TUAM (CO. GALWAY) FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Our Christmas fair opened this morning, in consequence of the heavy frost and snow of the preceding night, somewhat later than usual. So late as 9 o'clock the green presented anything but its usually crowded appearance; by-and-bye, however, the aspect of affairs changed; fresh arrivals momentarily continued to pour in, and as the bell tolled 10 o'clock, and the buyers had had their breakfasts, there was a general anxiety tmanifest, and a brisk business ensued. The fair though not yet quite so large as many of our Christmas ones was yet remarkably good, of which the murmurings and but ill-suppressed grumblings of the buyers offered ample evidence. Prices exceeded the average of the late neighbourhood fairs. Some large porkers were exhibited, many fetching prices varying from £9 to £10 and £11, one gigantic monster bringing £14. Amongst the numerous sales effected, we annex the following:—Mr. Judge of the county Mayo, bought from Mr. Rush a lot of bullocks at £15; Mr. Judge sold to Mr. Concannon Waterloo 30, three year old heifers at £9 10s.; Mr. Lewis Finney got for 40 wedders £2; Mr. John Daly Quam for, some milch cows got £40 12s. 6d.; Mr. Finney for 10 fat wedders got £2 17s 6d.; Mr. James Johnston, Foghena Lodge paid for 30 heifers, £9 12s. 6d.; Mr. Edmond Kelly, Oastmount for 20 wedders got £2 12. 6d.; Mr. Andrew Ryan, Cloonascragh, for 20 heifers got £8 12s. 6d.; Mr. Commons, Brenagh, for a lot of three-year olds got £10; Mr. Mitchell, Athenry, for a lot of lambs paid £1 7s. 6d.; Mr. P. Hardy, Canonmanagh, for 40 wedders, paid £2 4s.; Mr. Edward Browne Caelvo, for some fat cattle, £12 15s. There was a very large show of horses, but the description was certainly very far from A 1, the demand, notwithstanding, was very brisk, and the fair on the whole satisfactory, both to sellers and purchasers, especially the former.

DUNMORE FAIR.

On Monday, both supply and demand was far in advance of the late general average. There was an immense show of cattle, sheep, and horses, exhibited, and purchasers were quite in proportion. An extraordinary number of pigs were on view, and these went off at unusually high prices. Milch cows were much looked after, but the supply was by no means up to the demand. Generally speaking, the fair was a very good one, and at two o'clock but few animals remained unsold on the green.

ALTHURN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHEEP STEALING.—At the Petty Sessions Court, held in Athenry, on the 13th instant, William Tierney, of Athenry, a young man of about 20 years of age, was charged with having stolen a sheep the property of Timothy Kinneen, of Athenry. The matter created considerable sensation and surprise, as the party charged is far removed from poverty or those other circumstances that tempt men to commit such crimes. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Kinneen on the 9th instant, missed a sheep from off his lands at Cullain Bawn, near this town, and sent word to that effect to his herd who made search for it in every place where he was likely to find it, but in vain, no trace of it could be found. However, on Monday last when passing through the town of Athenry, he saw two men one of them a butcher, driving a sheep through the town these he followed to the butcher's house, and upon examining the sheep he declared it to be Mr. Kinneen's property. He then went and told Mr. Kinneen that the sheep which he had lost was in the butcher's house. Meantime, the butcher upon hearing that there was a dispute about the ownership of the sheep, sent for Tierney the person he purchased it from, and after getting back from him the half-crown "earnest" that he gave him a few hours before told him that he would neither pay him for it nor give him the sheep, as it was stolen, till he handed it over to the police. A dispute then followed, and the butcher went for the constabulary. Tierney in the meantime brought away the sheep, but he was shortly after arrested by the constabulary, and himself and the sheep were forthwith conveyed to the police-barrack. On their way to the barrack they met Mr. Kinneen, who declared the sheep to be his property, and to be the one that was stolen off his lands at Cullain Bawn. On Tuesday the whole affair was investigated at Athenry Petty Sessions, by James Clarke, Esq., who sent the affair for trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Loughrea.

THE WEATHER.

ATHENRY, DEC. 14.—The weather during the last few days has been very severe, we had some severe frost and snow, and while I write there is every probability of a continuance of such weather.

STARLIGHT CAPTURE OF A SALMON.—A correspondent of the *Edinburgh Courant* sends the following account of a late starlight capture of a clean run salmon, which we have no doubt will be interesting to those who delight in salmon fishing:—"I rose and hooked a fine-looking fish at Kirkback, below St. Bosells, Newtown, at 3-15 in the afternoon; he immediately, on feeling I had struck him, made a rush up the river. I managed in about ten minutes to turn his head down the stream; he then, on my checking him, started off at railway speed towards an ugly fall below Kirkback. I was fortunate enough to bring him over the easiest part of it, and got him into one of the pools below. He lay here for half an hour, boring down with his full weight and force to the bottom of the same, occasionally rushing up and throwing a somerset, splashing the water into a foam round him. After repeated endeavours to free himself, he took a desperate rush down the river towards the woods, going over two other falls in the river (at that time it having become quite dark); and at 5-35, just two hours and twenty minutes from first hooking him, I had the delight of landing him at Craigover, nearly a mile from first hooking him, the last hour's fight between him and I having been conducted in perfect darkness save a few stars) and having nothing to guide me as to his whereabouts, the feeling of the quantity of line on my reel as indicating his being near or distant from me. At Craigover I brought him into the shallow water, and my companion—the keeper—skilfully brought him out in the landing net, a beautiful fish, as he proved afterwards, and weighing 22lbs."

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.—A requisition to the Roman Archbishop of Cashel is in course of signature, praying him to convene a meeting of the Catholics of the county of Tipperary at Thurles, on a convenient day after Christmas.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—A shocking and fatal accident occurred on the evening of Saturday last to a child of Mr. Andrew M'Manus, T.C., of Enniskillen. Mrs. M'Manus had been suffering from toothache, and a man who was in the shop urged her to try vitriol, and in his eagerness to employ the remedy went out and procured it himself in a cup. Mrs. M'Manus left the shop, and did not heed the vitriol, which was left on the counter. Shortly after the child, a lovely little creature of about two years old, came into the shop and was seated on the counter. It was in the habit of occasionally getting food in the shop, and asked for a drink; and the cup was either given to it, or it was permitted to take it by some one who was ignorant of what was in it. The poor child swallowed the vitriol, or a portion of it; medical aid was procured on the spot, but the injury done was irremediable. The child lingered on over Sunday, and expired about an hour after midnight on Monday morning. No blame can be attached to any one; it was one of those occurrences that defy human foresight; still it ought to have a tendency to render people more careful in the handling of that which kills. One cannot be a bit too cautious where a deadly substance is contained.—*Impartial Reporter.*

THE GOLD AND SILVER CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Baltic, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought from California 1,700,000 in gold, besides, perhaps, a quarter of a million in the hands of passengers. The gold crop of California exhibits no diminution in its yield, notwithstanding the immense returns of the precious metal it has been pouring out for the past 10 or 11 years. Indeed, it has been steadily increasing of late. We find that the imports of gold for 1859, up to the date of the Baltic's arrival yesterday, amount to nearly 36,000,000, with three more shipments yet to be received between this and the end of the year, which will doubtless bring it up to 40,000,000, and will show an increase over the shipments of 1858 of about 4,000,000, while the increase during that year 1857 was close on 2,000,000. The returns of gold from the Australian fields, it may be remarked, do not exhibit so favourable a record as this. Then, we have the Pike's Peak and Frazer River mines, both giving promise of a rich harvest in time. Up to the present Pike's Peak has yielded from half a million to a million, and the work has not fairly commenced there, while the Frazer River mines, which have been longer in operation, have given from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000. Arizona, meantime, opens to us her fruitful fields of silver, which promise to be abundant, and perhaps that territory only requires the aid of machinery, mining skill, and a ready transit to render it as valuable as California in the hardly less precious metal. When the contemplated road from Arizona to Guaymas is opened, we shall probably have such another rush of emigration as the gold discovery in Calfornia produced, and it is not unlikely that silver will soon come pouring in so plentifully from Arizona as gold from California—a fact which will effect some change in the relative value of the two metals. Before many years, then, we may be counting the gold and silver crop of the United States on an equal footing with our cotton crop, in value and importance.—*New York Herald.*

At the recent examinations in chemistry, at the Limerick Athenæum, the bronze medal of the department was awarded to Joseph Yeates, Joseph Powell, James O'Shea, Patrick K. Cleary.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

CORK AND KINSALE (JUNCTION) RAILWAY.

Mr. Fishbourne, arbitrator, sat on Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Imperial Hotel, to entertain claims for consequential damages, in respect of lands and tenements thereon, through which this railway passes.

Mr. H. W. Wood, secretary; Mr. Babington, solicitor; and Mr. Roddy, engineer, attended on behalf of the railway company; with Mr. J. B. Lacy, assistant to solicitor, and Mr. W. W. White, valuator.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy, barrister; Mr. Townsend, Mr. Gillman, Mr. T. Ware, Mr. W. Murphy, Mr. W. C. Bennett, and Mr. Scannell, solicitors; with Mr. F. A. Klein, civil engineer, attended on behalf of the several applicants.

Applications were entertained from several parties for compensation for damage to arable or pasture fields, tenements, &c., varying in amount from £5 to £90.

Evidence was gone into in each individual case as to the value of the several lands and tenements claimed for. The arbitrator will give his award in a few days, as soon as possession of the lands has been given.—*Cork Herald.*

It has been decided to have a lottery drawing of £1,000, for the support of the City of Limerick Infirmary. The particulers will appear next post. The prizes will be on even a better scale than those in Cork, and the chances more numerous. The fund and drawing will be under the guarantee and management of the Mayor and High Sheriff of the city of Limerick for the ensuing year.—"MUNSTER NEWS."

VISIT OF THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P., CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND, TO BELFAST.—The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived in Belfast on Tuesday night, by the nine p.m. train from Dublin, and on Wednesday he visited nearly all the public institutions in this town. He was accompanied by Mr. Charles Cardwell (his private secretary), A. J. Macrory, Esq., and Professor Gibson, Moderator of the General Assembly.—*Belfast Mercury.*

WRECK OF THE SOMNAUTH.—The WEXFORD INDEPENDENT gives the following particulars:—"Our Blackwater correspondent gives us the earliest intimation of the wreck, and the safe arrival of the captain and crew at Mauricecastle. He also since informs us of the captain having visited the ship the following day, when the water was breaking over the bulwarks, and the vessel, with masts cut away, a wreck. We have since obtained the following additional particulars:—The Somnauth, Capt. Cummins, sailed on Thursday, the 8th instant, from Fleetwood, laden with coal from Savannah, wind S. by E., and hazy. On the same day the ship was abreast of Holyhead, distance about eight miles. That night it commenced to blow fresh, and orders were given to double reef all the topsails. On the 9th, Friday, the ship was tacked to the Eastward, and the lead kept constantly going, as the weather was still hazy, and she worked down Channel with a strong wind from South-West, veering to South-East. On Saturday, 10th, the weather continued the same, and soundings were made in 18 fathoms water. At seven o'clock p.m., ship on port tack, close hauled, and steering W. by S. course; weather still very thick, with a strong breeze from S. by W. when the ship struck and heat heavily. The sails were immediately clewed up, when it was reported ship was making a vast deal of water, and what is, in seamen's phrase, "forging" on the bank. The carpenter soon reported that the stern post was started, and the anchors were then let go. It was only then that amid the haze, a revolving light was seen, which the captain took for the Tuskar Light. Two boats were launched, the ship all the time beating very heavily. The masts were then cut away in the hope of saving as much of the ship and materials as possible, and for some time hope was revived. One of the boats got adrift, when the captain and some of the crew left in the other boat with the expectation of recovering the one adrift, but in a short time it was found that their boat had been partially stove in. On reaching the first-mentioned boat they took her in tow, with the hope of regaining the ship, but they could not. Two men were then put in the boat in tow, and desired, if possible, to board the ship and inform those on board that the other was proceeding to the light, which was then ascertained to be a light-ship, and would bring assistance—but before reaching her (the light-ship of the Blackwater Bank), the boat sank, and it was only by the great exertions of the people of the light-ship those on board the boat were saved. A boat was then got from the light-ship, and the ship was again boarded, but it was found that those who had been left on board were gone for the shore in the long-boat. This boat landed safe at Mauricecastle, and were kindly attended by the Coast Guards. The captain, finding the ship was beyond saving, secured his papers, and returned with his party to the light-ship, where every attention was paid them, and where they remained until the Cahore life-boat boarded and landed them safe. The captain (who had his wife and infant child on board), with the crew, reached Wexford on Monday, and Mr. Harper, J.P., the agent for the underwriters, has taken active steps to secure as much of the wreck and materials as possible.

LOSS OF A BOAT AND SEVEN LIVES.—The EAST OF FIFE RECORD reports the loss of one of the Cellardyke fishing boats on Thursday last, by which seven lives were lost, and five families, with a wide circle of relatives, thrown into deep distress. The boats had been prevented by stormy weather from going to sea all the early part of the week. On Wednesday night, however, the storm abated considerably, and on Thursday morning the whole put to sea, but before they had done with the fishing the wind again freshened, and continued to increase all the early part of the day, during which they had to make their way homeward over a cross sea, in which numerous hairbreadth escapes were made, from the waves breaking in upon their undecked vessels and nearly filling them. One of the boats, less fortunate, having reached the mouth of the Firth, where they were considered in comparative safety, was suddenly engulphed in a huge wave, and overwhelmed in an instant. Another boat, about a stonecast distant, seeing the catastrophe, immediately bore up to give assistance, and succeeded in saving one of the crew; but the rest, seven in number, perished. Twelve children and five widows are deprived of support by the calamity.

Lady Franklin is expected in Paris, and it is the intention of the different scientific sections of the Academie to receive her with the honours usual upon the reception of royalty.

THE UNION JACK.—The term "union jack" is one which is partly of obvious signification, and in part somewhat perplexing. The "union" between England and Scotland, to which the flag owed its origin, evidently supplied the first half of the compound title borne on the flag itself. But the expression "jack" involves some difficulty. Several solutions of this difficulty have been submitted, but, with a single exception only, they are by far too subtle to be considered satisfactory. A learned and judicious antiquary has recorded it as his opinion, that the flag of the union received the title of "union jack" from the circumstance of the union between England and Scotland having taken place in the reign of King James, by whose command the new flag was introduced. The name of the king in French, "Jaques," would have been certainly used in heraldic documents; the union jack of King Jaques would very naturally be called, after the name of its royal author, Jaques' union, or union Jaques, and so by a simple process we arrive at union jack. This suggestion of the late Sir Harris Nicholas may be accepted, I think, without any hesitation. The term "jack" having once been recognised as the title of a flag, it is easy enough to trace its application to several flags. Thus, the old white flag with the white cross is now called the St. George's jack, and English seamen are in the habit of designating the national ensigns of other countries as the "jacks" of France, Russia, &c.—"Art Journal."

CHORAL SOCIETY FOR HOLYWOOD.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms, Holywood, for the purpose of forming a Choral Society for that town. John Anderson, Esq., having been moved to the chair, the subject was discussed, and resolutions were passed in favour of the formation of the society. Wm. Brown, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and John Anderson, Esq., and Wm. Robertson, Esq., Vice-Presidents. A committee, secretary, and treasurer, having been nominated, the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday evening next, when a report from the committee, and rules for the guidance of the society, will be laid before the meeting. We trust that the project may be in every respect successful. Holywood is rapidly growing in size and importance, and a good Choral Society cannot but prove a source of very great enjoyment to the members and to the inhabitants generally. No doubt, the influential inhabitants will lend the society all the assistance in their power.—"Belfast Mercury."

COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS TO WILLIAM JONES ARMSTRONG, ESQ., D.L.—We are enabled, this day (Thursday), to record another gratifying instance of the good feeling subsisting between the owners and occupiers of land in this district of the North of Ireland. On the occasion of Mr. Armstrong's arrival at Glenaule House, which he recently purchased, and where he intends to reside permanently, a large number of farmers in the locality, joined by many of the tenantry of his Killilea property, met him a short distance from the house, and escorted him home, where they presented him an address. Mr. Armstrong, who had several of his personal friends as his guests, entertained all who were present at a sumptuous repast. There were about 300 assembled, and, after dinner, they retired to a spacious outhouse, fitted up for the occasion, where they danced till near morning, having due supplies of refreshment at intervals. All passed off in the most harmonious and delightful manner.—*Newry Telegraph.*

THE DOWN HUNT BALL.—From the extensive scale on which preparations are being made for the Down Hunt Ball, which will take place on Tuesday next, and the costly nature of the hangings, furniture, &c., we have every confidence that it will be not only one of the largest but the most magnificent that has taken place for many years in the North of Ireland. No expense is being spared to fit up the apartments in the court-house, to be used on the occasion, and the Down Hunt Ball-room, in a style befitting the occasion, and worthy of those invited. Messrs. R. and J. Quail, cabinet-makers of this town, have been entrusted with the furnishing and upholstering, and they have engaged first-class workmen for the occasion; Mr. Peter Ferguson, Downpatrick, will attend to the gilding and painting. Both parties are evidently making every effort to give the satisfaction which the importance of the occasion requires. Mr. Charles Thompson, Donegall-place, Belfast, will furnish the viands.—*Downshire Protestant.*

THE CASTLEWARD MINES.—On Wednesday, a deputation of directors of the Castleward Mining Company, consisting of Lord George Hill, Sir James Dombrain, Major Nugent, Lord Bangor, and John S. Charley, Esq., accompanied by their solicitor, Mr. Alexander M'Neale, Dublin, and Mr. Silas Evans, their consulting engineer, met at the mines for the purpose of taking formal possession, and making arrangement for the erection of all the buildings and machinery required for commencing operations on a large scale, proportionate to the value of the mines. The extreme inclemency of the day did not deter the party from proceeding with the important work they had in hand, and ground was marked off for the use of the company by Lord Bangor's agent, and duly handed over—the directors having given orders that the works are to be commenced forthwith. It is expected that, in less than two months, all the apparatus for raising and shipping the ore will be at work. It is really gratifying to find an Irish nobleman of Lord Bangor's position entering on the directorate of such an important undertaking, and giving it not only his encouragement, but the tangible support which his taking 300 shares in the company attests. The names given in the prospectus vouch for the character of the enterprise, which cannot fail of success, and in succeeding, will do not only a great benefit to that part of the country in which it is established, but will encourage similar efforts to develope the natural advantages of Ireland in other quarters which are, as yet, either totally neglected or very imperfectly worked. We learn that a number of Lord Bangor's tenantry have taken shares in the company, and this indicates the confidence in the undertaking that is entertained locally. The reports of the Mineral Exploring Company on these mines are most favourable, and encouraging in a high degree. It ought to be generally known that this Mineral Exploring Company undertake the scientific investigation and practical examination of all indications of mineral deposits, in any part of the country, at their own cost entirely, charging nothing for expenses in case they make an exploration which is unsuccessful.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

The Broughty fishing boats, instead of going down the river to net herring, went on Friday up as far as Balmerino, where some six boats were successful in netting considerable quantities. One boat's crew got about 4,000. The fish sold at the harbour at the rate of 2s. 6d. per 100. They did not seem of the largest class. It is some years since the herring were caught in such numbers so far up the river.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

MUNIFICENT LEGACY TO THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The treasurers of the Wesleyan Missionary Society have received from the executor of the late Thomas Pooll, Esq., the sum of £9,000, being a legacy of £10,000, less £1,000 duty. The treasurers are directed to apply the amount in aid of the Wesleyan Missions in India and China.—*Newcastle Courant.*

A CONSCIENTIOUS JUROR.—At York Assizes, on Monday, on swearing the jury, one of the jurymen refused to take the oath, on the ground that he had conscientious scruples. His Lordship (Mr. Justice Wightman)—"What scruples?" Juryman—"I consider it contrary to the Bible in several places." His Lordship—"Do you object to take the oath?" Juryman—"Yes, I do." His Lordship—"Very well, then, you can leave the box; but you must sit there (pointing below it), and remain every day till the end of the assizes. It would be very easy for any one, by stating that he had conscientious scruples, to escape the duty of a juryman altogether." The juryman accordingly took the place assigned to him, amid considerable amusement in court.

The Emperor of the French has just given to M. Aladenize, formerly French Consul at Nice, an estate worth 300,000f. as a return for the services rendered by that gentleman, when lieutenant of infantry to Prince Louis Napoleon, whose cause he zealously supported. The Emperor had already given a handsome dower to one of the daughters of M. Aladenize.

HOW TO GET UP A PETITION.—By way of showing "how the priests manage public requisitions, petitions to the Legislature, &c.," a Killarney correspondent of the *Kerry Post* writes:—"The names of the little boys at Miss Curtain's boarding-school at Killarney, down to children of four and five years of age, appear among the published list of requisitionists."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY A RIFLEMAN.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has intimated his intention of becoming an honorary member of the Surrey Rifle Volunteers.

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT.—At Dunmurry, the good work of God continues to advance and strengthen, and the desire and zeal for it increasing. Though it was found impossible to continue the preachings on Sabbath evenings, in the open-air, during the winter season, that on Thursday evenings (in one of the dwellings alternately) continues to increase in interest and attention. On yesterday evening week, the Rev. Mr. Best, of Donegall-square, Belfast, preached to a large and most attentive congregation. In the spring the preaching in the open-air will be resumed.

CAUTION TO BOYS SLIDING.—A boy, named John Connor, aged about seven years, got his thigh-bone broken, on Thursday evening, while sliding in Sussex-street. Another lad, named Dillon, while sliding in York-street, on the same day, got his arm broken by a fall; and a third lad, named William Henry Roney, received a fracture of one of the bones of his leg, near the ankle, while at a similar amusement in Wall-street.—"Belfast Mercury."

INOCULATION.—On the representation of T. P. Peyton, Esq., coroner, an imperative order has been issued by Government to the constabulary to use every possible means to suppress the system of inoculating children by unlicensed persons, and to bring to justice all those who so violate the law and endanger so many lives, as well as causing the spread of that fearful disease, small-pox. This is accompanied by a further order, that any member of the Constabulary omitting this important duty is immediately to be reported for such to the Inspector-General. Mr. Peyton has received private information that this system is still going on near Ballintough, and that a death resulted therefrom, but a clue was not given, and since the appointment of a third coroner it is not Mr. Peyton's duty to interfere.—*Boyle Gazette.*

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ATHENRY, DEC. 16.—It is with the deepest regret that we learn that an accident of a most serious nature occurred here last night, by which two young ladies, sisters of E. C. Robinson, Esq., of this town, were almost burned to death. It appears that there was a small select party at the house of H. M'Cormack, Esq., sub-inspector of police of this town, and that after dinner the ladies retired to the dressing-room to arrange their toilet. In this room there was a large fire, and by some means or another their dresses caught fire, and, horrible to relate, before any assistance could be rendered, every particle of dress on them was completely consumed, and their bodies burned to a fearful extent. It appears that this room, to which they rushed, was at the extreme end of the house, and although they screamed for assistance, they were not heard for some time. The sub-inspector was the first person to render assistance, and in doing so his own hand was burned to some extent. Dr. Lynch and Dr. Eagan were sent for immediately, and although in no part is the burn very deep, still so much of the surface of their bodies is burned that they cannot be pronounced out of danger, and they lie in a very precarious condition. It is needless for me to say that this accident has caused a great gloom and sensation in this neighbourhood, where the family have always been deeply and deservedly respected.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I would suggest, through the medium of your valuable paper, that the fountain at Merrion-square, opposite the Dublin Society's House, should be made available for use by the committee at present erecting fountains in this city.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Dublin, 15th Dec., 1859. I. S.

MR. O'REILLY DEASE.—On inquiry concerning the condition of Mr. Dease, we have learned that some of his unpromising symptoms have yielded, but that he still continues in considerable danger. He is visited each day by Dr. O'Ferrall.

OUTRAGE ON AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.—A ferocious and most cowardly assault was lately made by some white barbarians on a party of black squietly encamped near Breakfast Creek, Queensland district. Without any warning, a murderous discharge of buckshot was poured into the encampment, with serious, and already in one case fatal, effect, for a girl has died of the wounds she then received, and others, including some piccaninnies, have been injured more or less severely. It is probable the villains who perpetrated this most cowardly murder had, or supposed they had, suffered wrong at the hands of some of the aborigines, but the idea of such an indiscriminate revenge could only occur to a most diabolical mind. Several of the blacks thus dastardly assaulted were employed on some of the neighbouring farms, and were known to be quiet and harmless, but no one pretends to suppose that the perpetrators of this brutal attack believed them to have committed the injuries which it is probable it was meant to redress. It is hoped that themiscreants will be discovered and punished.—*Australian Mail.*

THE WEATHER.—During the past two days a considerable quantity of snow has fallen in this district. On Thursday morning the snow showers were very heavy, and as the ground had been previously hard from frost, it did not melt away as it would have done had the ground been damp. The frost continues, and the cold is intense.—"Belfast News-Letter."

A subscription has lately been raised by Old Rugbeians for the purpose of erecting a window of stained glass in the school chapel to the memory of those schoolfellows who have perished in the late Bengal mutiny. The execution of the window has been entrusted to Messrs. Hardman, Birmingham, and it will be inserted in the course of the next year.

SUB-INSPECTOR MATTHEWS.—We regret extremely to learn that Sub-Inspector Matthews is not progressing so favourably as expected but that, on the contrary, he is still raving, and in ner ous dread of the assassin. Mr. Matthews, though progressing favourably, is by no means out of danger.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Kirwan, upon the body of a woman, named Mary Keane, aged about 50 years, who was found drowned in the Royal Canal, on Thursday evening, about half-past seven o'clock. The deceased, it appears, was a caretaker in St. Lawrence O'Toole's Catholic Chapel. She was seen in the canal by a man named Carroll, who was passing by, and whose attention was attracted to her by some children. A captain of a brigantine lying near went to Carroll's assistance, and rendered him every aid in his power, by means of his boats and crew. The jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned;" with a strong recommendation to have some protection, in the shape of paling, erected on that part of the canal.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Mottu" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.

We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.,
Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of
4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.)
Entrance by the Hall Door.

N.B.—We have also greatly reduced the prices of our First-Class Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Electro-Plated Clocks, &c., &c.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
By Royal Letters Patent.

Newly Invented Application of Hardened Gum-coloured India-Rubber, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth,

MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastification, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER.
32, MERRION-SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience) Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 3 Mid-day (Sundays, 9 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM ILL-ADAPTED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Mr. O'Duffy, the only assistant to Mr. Doherty, of Westland-row, Surgeon Dentist of St. Vincent's Hospital from the year 1852 to 1858, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he may be consulted relative to the new American discovery for supplying the loss of Teeth by the application of *vulcanised India-rubber*, as a substitute for Bone, Gold, or Gutta Percha.

Also, on all Cases of Defective Articulation and Mastication, arising from the loss of teeth or the *injurious effects* produced by artificial ones, supplied by incompetent Dentists, which has prevented many from availing themselves of one of the greatest inventions of the age, tending as they do to improve the appearance of the face, when properly adapted; also helping to give a healthy tone to the stomach by assisting mastication.

Mr. O'Duffy having for six years solely designed and personally executed for all Mr. Dogherty's patients, every case, from a single tooth to a complete set, also plates for remedying irregularities in children's teeth, trusts will be sufficient guarantee for his experience in all branches of his profession.

MR. O'DUFFY,
Surgeon Dentist,
73, DAME-STREET,
(Exactly Opposite the Lower Castle Gate.)
At Home Daily from Nine till Six.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. W. EGAR, Dentist (brother and successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India rubber, as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised India-rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; A complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET, (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine till Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BOOTS.

Ten per cent. is the reduction now accomplished in the price of leather, and all Boots in my establishments are correspondingly reduced from this date.

THOMAS DUNNE, 12, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
December 8th

CORNS, BUNNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 12, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases, from Twelve to Four. ... [illegible] ...

The Boot department ... [illegible] ... fully stocked with the most reliable articles for the present season.

A STERLING GOLD WEDDING RING, with HALL MARKED KEEPER—at 14s., 16s. and 18s., according to size; sent in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of post-office order or stamps, by WILLIAM BRODRICK, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 14, Essex-quay, Dublin.

New Music.

THE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CHIMES.

An exceedingly pretty ballad, appropriate to the present season. The air is light, easy, and pleasing, and the words, as may be seen from the opening couplet, are well adapted and prettily arranged:—

"Hail, Christmas! Hail, thou time of mirth,
When friend's long parted meet,
And, circling round their homes, bright hearth,
Old Christmas gladly greet."

AS YOU LIKE IT.—Messrs. Robert Cocks & Co., New Burlington-street, London.

A BRILLIANT and lively polka. It is pleasingly arranged, and well adapted for dancing.

CONSUELO AND HAYDN.—Robert Cocks & Co., New Burlington-street, London.

A DUETT for a mezzo-soprano and a contralto voice. It is founded on an incident in George Sands' "Consuelo," and the music on themes by Haydn is effectively arranged and adapted by Stephen Glover. The air is exceedingly pretty, and the music is not difficult.

THE CHARLOTTE WALTZ.—Cocks & Co., New Burlington-street, London.

THIS waltz, founded on the favourite song, "Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still," has been composed for the piano by Henry Barton, Esq. It is what a waltz should be, lively and spirit-stirring, and has the additional advantage of being exceedingly easy.

Foreign Intelligence.

CHINA.

By this mail we have advices from Hong kong to October 29, and Shanghae to October 22. The following is from the summary of the *China Mail*:—

"Everything remains dull. A portion of the 67th Regiment has come up here from Calcutta, and the 3rd Buffs are daily expected from the same place, it having been supposed that Shanghae was in danger at the time of the riot there. It is said that a recent survey of the mouth of the Pelho has disclosed that large vessels can move in very close to the forts, so if directions come out for the destruction of the forts, there will be no difficulty in doing so. A number of vessels are engaged at Calcutta, lest hostilities should be ordered; but we are not without hope that moderate counsels will prevail.

"Mr. Lay has commenced the operation of the new customs service at Canton, and in another column we give the regulations of the custom-house and the rules for river steamers. As might be expected, an innovation of this kind has been sharply opposed by a portion of the foreign community, but in some quarters in such an abusive way as rather to close than to promote discussion. One important fact, however, is that the United States consul at Canton has refused his sanction to the arrangement until he communicates with his Excellency Mr. Ward; and the American steamer White Cloud brought back a portion of is its cargo, immediately after the regulations were put in force this week, rather than bear the delay involved by the customs examination. As the system appears not to have worked ill at Shanghae, it is to be hoped that some attempt will be made to suit the necessities of the river steamers.

"We mentioned in our last overland summary that 'the southern portion' of the island of Saghalien had been ceded to the Russians by the Japanese Government. As the Russians held the northern portion some time ago, it may be presumed that the whole island is now in their hands.

"The wreck of another steamer has to be announced by us every mail almost regularly. This time it is the James Hartley, the loss of which we have to record. It left Shanghae for Hongkong on the 6th instant, and on the evening of the 10th, a little after six o'clock, struck upon some rocks about 80 miles distant from Hongkong. After incurring great danger the officers and crew were then taken down to Hongkong by a junk; 25,000 dols., which were on board, were afterwards recovered by a gun-boat. The ship Inkerman, from London, has been lost on St. John's Island; the Louisa Bailie, on its way to Swatow, and the schooner Minnita, on the other side of this island.

"Early on the morning of the 19th inst., a destructive fire broke out here, which destroyed the establishments of Mr. Marsh, Mrs. Rickomartz, the Victoria Exchange, the billiard room of the Commercial Hotel, and the newly-built Roman Catholic chapel, with an adjoining house. The damage is estimated at upwards of 100,000 dols.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The dates brought by the Overland Mail are from Calcutta to Nov. 10, and from Hongkong to Oct. 29.

THE TALOOKDARS OF OUDE.

The following is the sunnud or deed of grant given to each of the restored Talookdars of Oude:—

"Know all men that whereas by the proclamation of March, 1858, by his Excellency the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, all proprietary rights in the soil of Oude, with a few special exceptions, were confiscated and passed to the British Government, which became free to dispose of them as it pleased, I, Charles John Wingfield, Chief Commissioner of Oude, under the authority of his Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, do hereby confer on you the full proprietary right, title, and possession of the estate or estates of , consisting of the villages as per list attached to the kuboolyut you have executed, of which the present Government revenue is . Therefore, this sunnud is given you, in order that it may be known to all whom it may concern that the above estate has been conferred upon you and your heirs for ever, subject to the same payment of such annual revenue as may from time to time be imposed, and to the conditions of surrendering all arms, destroying all forts, preventing and reporting crime, rendering any service you may be called upon to perform, and of showing constant good faith, loyalty, zeal, and attachment to the British Government, according to the provisions of the engagement which you have executed; the breach of any one of which at any time shall be held to annul the right and title now conferred on you and your heirs.

"It is also a condition of this grant that you will, so far as in your power, promote the agricultural prosperity of your estate, and that all holding under you shall be secured in the possession of all the subordinate rights they formerly enjoyed. As long as the above obligations are observed by you and your heirs in good faith, so long will the British Government maintain you and your heirs as proprietors of the abovementioned estate or estates. In confirmation of which I herewith attach my seal and signature.

(True copy.)

"T. D. FORSYTH, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oude."

THE REBELS IN NEPAUL.

The *Englishman* says:—'No less than seven columns are now in motion on the Nepaul frontier, with Jung Bahadoor to boot, to surround and effectually destroy the remnant of the rebels. It seems certain that the Nana has escaped our retributive justice by a lingering death from fever. There was for a long time a strong suspicion of the reports about his illness, but it now appears that they were not mere false scents to lessen the vigilance of the hunters. A greater than we has brought him down."

All brigade commands have been abolished in spite, I am assured, of the oppositon of the Commander-in-Chief. The brigade is now to be commanded by the senior officer of the station without allowances. The measure, which causes a saving of only 1,800r. a month, has created considerable annoyance. It is argued that officers henceforward will in peace have no opportunity of commanding anything beyond a regiment, and that the brigade duties—which include the control, sanitary, police, and judicial, of all cantonments—will be neglected. The Government, however, remains firm, and the commands of Gwalior, Lucknow, Lahore, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Sealkote, and Barrackpore, have been abolished by general order. The matter is one of military detail, but a few prizes in an army save money, by permitting a low average of pay.—*Calcutta Letter.*

We read in the Calcutta letter:—"The ex-King of Oude seems at last to have become resigned to his fate. The stern resolution with which he declined to sign away sovereignty has given way, and we now see him, without remonstrance or a murmur, recognising his position as no longer King of Oude, and mingling cheerfully among the loyal and busy subjects of her Majesty the Queen. Among the advertisements in the papers we see his signature plain 'Wuziet Alee, ex-King of Oude.' Our Government, that was so anxious to obtain his renunciation of the sovereignty of Oude, will now be satisfied with his own admission that he is ex-King of Oude."

Some of the Europeans of Lucknow, who lost, perhaps more than any class, and did soldiers' work besides have been splendidly rewarded. Mr. Schelling, for example, the two Captains Orr, the two Hearseys, and Captain Bunbury have received jaguires worth £1,000 a year. Almost the whole of the escheated estates in Oude have now been given away, some of them in enormous slices. One man has got more than Wellington received for Waterloo. I do not myself think this lavishness bad policy. An idea that the British were incurably mean was very widely spread, and it required large gifts to remove an impression fatal to hearty service. We must not forget that the Asiatic notion of life is still very much like the "Arabian Nights" type. They expect to see a man raised from poverty into wealth and power by the mere will of the Prince. One such occurrence is a pleasurable excitement to a province, and circulates with a rapidity the most important public benefit would never secure.—*Letter from Calcutta.*

AUSTRIA.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

VIENNA, DEC. 12.—Two letters from Hungary, said to have been written by a clergyman residing in the Zips County, which have appeared in the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," throw so much light on the affairs of the Hungarian Protestants, that I subjoin a summary of them:—

"The Concordat weighs so heavily on the Austrian press that no Vienna paper ventures to give the text of the petitions of the various Protestant assemblies against the Imperial Patent of the 1st of September. The German papers published in Hungary being equally reserved, the Protestants in that country are obliged, when they wish the exact state of their affairs to be known, to have recourse to the foreign press.

"One of the principal defenders of the Imperial Patent is M. Hornyansky, the editor of the Protestant *Wochenblatt*, and even he acknowledges that he cannot altogether disapprove the resolutions taken by the different Assemblies. He, however, attempts to excuse the Roman Catholic 'octroi,' by observing that the Constitution given to the Protestant Church is provisional, and may be changed at pleasure by future Synods. M. Hornyansky, however, forgets that the arrangements 'provisionally' made in Austria are always of long duration. If the Protestants accept the 'octroi,' they may subsequently have Convents and Synods, but no changes are likely to be made in the provisional constitution of their Church, as it is only now that the Austrian Government 'professes to intend' to confirm the resolutions taken by the Synod in 1791. As the *Wochenblatt* is of opinion that a Roman Catholic Minister has no right to give a 'definitive' Constitution to the Protestant Church, it ought to see that he has just as little right to give it a provisional one. The Hungarian Protestants never suspected that the Imperial Government wished to place them in a position like that which they occupied under the last of the Hapsburgs (Charles VI.), nor did they believe that they were likely to be persecuted as they were by Ferdinand II., Leopold I., and Charles VI.; but the 'Oesterreichische Zeitung' plainly says that the present Government finds in the ordinances of the Emperor Charles VI. a precedent for the exercise of the 'jus circa sacra,' and that it intends to exercise its right of superintendence in that sense. If this be correct, an ordinance 'a la Haynau' can entirely change the position of the Protestants in Hungary, and limit them to a couple of churches in each county. In Germany the rights of the Protestants are not likely to be encroached on, but it is not the same case in Hungary. In 1604 the Emperor Rudolph II. branded the Protestants as rebels, and threatened to 'annihilate' the Protestant Church. The Protestants then took up arms, and obtained a treaty of peace, which was signed at Vienna in 1606; but at present, as the *Oesterreichische Zeitung* triumphantly remarks, the citizens are unable to employ force in defence of their rights. In one respect the Patent of the 1st of September, and the Ministerial regulations which accompany the same, go further than did the Jesuits under the Emperors Rudolph II., Ferdinand II., Ferdinand III., Leopold I., and Charles VI. In those times the Hungarian Protestants were imprisoned, tortured, hanged, forced to change their religion, &c., but no attempt was ever made to interfere with the internal organisation of their church. In those times no one tried to impose principles and forms, according to which the Protestants had to regulate their ecclesiastical affairs. In a word, the '*jus circa sacra*' or '*jus supremæ inspectionis*,' was never employed in such a way as Count Thun (the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs) wishes to employ it. The State can, if it will, make concessions to the Protestant Church in external matters, but it has no right whatever to meddle with its internal constitution. The Roman Catholic Minister has not the shadow of a right to make regulations for the representation of the Protestant communities, for the Senioral and Distual Assemblies, for the election and attributes of the elders, clergy, &c. The Concordat with Rome refers to the external position of the Catholic Church, but certainly not to its internal organisation and constitution. The Protestant Church needs no Concordat with the State, as it is content with the rights and privileges which are secured to it by numerous treaties and laws (*Gesetz-Artikel*).

"The position of the Protestant Church in Hungary has not always been the same, but its internal organisation has never undergone any changes but those which, from time to time, have been made by its own members. As has already been said, the last Synod met in 1791, but as its resolutions were not confirmed by the State, the development of the Protestant Church has not been great during the last 60 or 70 years. In 1849 the Protestants were, as a matter of course, accused of being the originators of the revolution, and Haynau deposed the four Superintendents of the Evangelical Church, and also the general and district inspectors. Instead of the deposed Superintendents, the Government appointed administrators. The Protestants repeatedly, but in vain, protested against such arbitrary acts, and demanded from the Government the abolition of Haynau's ordinances. Instead of this the State, in 1856, presented them with an entirely new constitution. The eight superintendents at once rejected this 'octroi,' and petitioned the Emperor to place the Protestant Church in the position which it had occupied before the year 1848, and then to permit it to hold a Synod. A couple of years passed without anything being done by Government, but during the Italian war it became evident that it was absolutely necessary to do something, and the Patent Law of the 1st of September was therefore promulgated. The Hungarian Protestants almost unanimously rejected it, declaring that they would on no account forsake the historical basis on which the rights and privileges of their Church rested. 'If the Protestants should accept the new organisation they would in future be merely tolerated, but this will not suit them, as Protestant communities were established in Hungary before the house of Hapsburg had acquired sovereign rights in Hungary. His Majesty has the right of superintendence over the Protestant Church; in other words, he has a right to see that the Protestant Church does no injury to the State.' At present things stand thus:—The Imperial Patent and the Ministerial ordinances which accompanied it being in force, the representatives of the newly-formed superintendencies ought to meet, but they are not likely ever to do so, as the Protestants are resolved not to recognise the subdivision of their eight superintendencies. The old superintendencies would like to assemble, but as their doing so is prohibited, the 'Seniorats' will meet in order to enter their protests against the Patent Law. Should the meeting of the 'Seniorats' be prohibited, the several communities will assemble and petition his Majesty to place the Protestant Church in Hungary in the position to which it has an inalienable right."

The foregoing is a fair account of the merits of the Protestant question, but there is an impression on my mind that religion is used as a political lever in Hungary. If such is really the case it is the fault of Government, for it does not admit of a doubt that the Protestants would have proved to be most loyal and devoted subjects if they had been permitted to hold their Synod and to settle the internal affairs of their church in their own way.

On the 8th inst. the *Hirado*, which is published in Szegedin, in Hungary, received a written warning "for continually bringing invidious and violent articles, which are calculated to bring about a hostile feeling between the nationalities."

Persons who have seen and spoken to members of the Cabinet during the last few days say that they firmly believe that their new ordinances have done a great deal of good; but they would hardly entertain such an opinion if they could hear what passes in the city. The Government, by its "cowardly"* ordinances, has lost the respect of the Viennese, who appear to pass a great part of their time in making ribald jokes at its expense. A person who came from Prague the day before yesterday states that the Bohemians are nearly as discontented as the Hungarians. Trade is everywhere stagnant, and the Bohemians doubtless find it very difficult to get money with which to pay their taxes.

It is at length settled that Count Rechberg is to be present at the opening of the Congress. Baron von Meysenbug, who went to Zurich with the late Count Colloredo, will also go to Paris, and remain there as second Plenipotentiary when the Minister-Psesident returns to Vienna. The day for the departure of Count Rechberg is not yet fixed, but he will probably leave for Paris soon after New Year's-day.

There is a great agitation in Baden against the Concordat, although two-thirds of the inhabitants of that Grand Duchy are Roman Catholics. It daily becomes more evident that the wholesale importation of Jesuits into Germany has given great offence to its enlightened inhabitants.

* "Feig," is the word invariably employed.

THE DELIGHTS OF DEMERARA.—The men in Demerara are never angry, and the women are never cross. Life flows along on a perpetual stream of love, smiles, champagne, and small talk. Everybody has enough of everything. The only persons who do not thrive are the doctors; and for them, as the country affords them so little to do, the local government, no doubt, provides liberal pensions. The form of government is a mild despotism, tempered by sugar. The governor is the father of his people, and the governor's wife the mother. The colony forms itself into a large family, which gathers itself together peaceably under parental wings. They have no noisy sessions of Parliament as in Jamaica, no money squabbles as in Barbadoes. A clean bill of health, a surplus in the colonial treasury, a rich soil, a thriving trade, and a happy people. These are the blessings which attend the fortunate man who has cast his lot on this prosperous shore. Such is Demerara as it is made to appear to a stranger.—*Mr. Trollope's West Indies*,

THE ROYAL CHARTER.—We learn from the the *Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday, than the steam-tug Fury arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday from Moelfra, having on board £[illegible]0,000 worth of gold, recovered from the wreck of the Royal Charter. On Monday the recovered from the wreck consisted of 540lb. of gold coin, 40 ingots of gold, 286½ sovereigns, 47 rupees, 38lb of gold dust, five bars of gold, and one cup ingot and a piece of iron plate, with part of a bar of gold and some sovereigns drivec into it, which latter, it is observed, "is a great curiosity." It is said that about £72,000 worth of the precious metal remains to be recovered.

Mr. R. A. Benson has declined to contest Reading in the Conservative interest. The Conservatives, however, are resolved not to allow Sir Francis Goldsmid to have a walk-over.

TO THE DISAFFECTED SUBJECTS OF THE QUEEN, RESIDENT IN IRELAND, INCLUDING THE BANISHED JOHN MITCHEL, RESIDENT IN FRANCE.

ADMONITION OF THE DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

Fellow-Countrymen,—If we were to address you as "Slaves and traitors," as, in fact, we thought of doing, that plainness of speech might be justified by simple truth. But, then, it might offend you, and stop your ears to the reading of these statements, to which we would crave your attention. Hence we abstain, and say Fellow-Countrymen, hear us. Traitors to a tyrant, an usurper, an ensanguined murderer, if such there were governing a noble and a truth-loving nation, might be heroic in their purposes and martyrs in their souls; but you are traitors to a Queen who is a paragon of virtue; to a Constitution which is a miracle of liberty; and the reason why you revert to treason to gain your ends is simply because you know that the arguments of reason, the facts of history, and the Word of God must for ever prevent you from succeeding by honourable means. But let us see what you demand—what, by means of the invading French, you hope to obtain.

1st. *You desire the overthrow of the Established Church.* Now, hear us patiently. We are an association of Protestants, by the united suffrages of the freely convoked Protestants of Dublin, in public and lawful meeting, now established eighteen years. We have the honour to have at our head some of the greatest men, whether as regards nobility of station greatness of fortune, or magnificence of intellectual gifts, in the United Kingdom; and we pledge ourselves, as an association, to use our utmost power to aid you to pull down and overthrow the Established Church, if you can prove by reason and Scripture that it ought to fall. That it is by law established is a fact we glory in; but we glory in the fact of a legal establishment, not because it is legal, but because, being legal, law is, in this case, accordant with Scripture, reason, and propriety. We are no lovers of establishments merely legal. If legality be counter to equity and true religion, we lift up our voice our voice against it. Maynooth College is established by law, Roman Catholic chaplains in the army and navy are established by law. But both these institutions, and many of the same sort, are established against truth, and against the principles professed by the State. Nay, the doctrines taught by them are denounced by laws antecedent to those which establish them, as idolatrous, calamitous, and unprincipled. Hence we denounce these establishments as forms of iniquity; and we demand the repeal of the laws that support and sustain, and of those which established them. Prove them Christian, and we shall stand by them for ever. Prove the establishment of our Church wrong in reason or principle, and we shall aid you to demolish it.

Now, we contend that the Established Church of Ireland—that branch of the Church of Great Britain and Ireland established in Ireland—is at present one of the most glorious objects in the whole world. This Church was founded by Christian missionaries from Continental Europe about two centuries before Augustine was sent by Pope Gregory to preach the Romish faith in England. It had neither connection with, nor dependence on, the Church of Rome. It maintained a due Apostolic authority in its Irish prelacy for near a thousand years. This was a grievous wrong in the eyes of the Pope; and he commissioned Henry II., King of England, to invade, overrun, and conquer our country, in order to bring it into subjection to the Church of Rome. For this purpose the Pope blessed the invading army; and with this view Strongbow, and his English army, conquered Ireland, and the English wrought so effectually to win the Irish to the Pope, that at last they succeeded, and Ireland became Popish throughout. The old Irish Church of St. Patrick, in short, thus fell under the yoke of the Popes of Rome, even as the country itself fell under the political power of England. So it continued for some years.

At length, Ralph, Archbishop of Armagh, had his eyes opened to discover that the whole Romish system was deeply corrupted by falsehood and idolatry; and he began to preach these reformed doctrines. Mind, it was he, Ralph, Primate of all Ireland, and a Newry man, who began the great reformation. He converted Wickliffe, Rector of Lutterworth. He aroused all Europe by his powerful preaching, which derived vast force from his eminent ecclesiastical rank, and he became the first great leader in that wondrous revival of religion, which was ultimately crowned with world-wide success through the powerful operation on mankind of the gigantic mind of Luther. But we repeat, that ecclesiastical history marks Ralph of Newry, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, as the first eminent ecclesiastical reformer. Our great Irish Ralph was poisoned at Rome, being, as he was there pronounced, a dangerous firebrand. However, the candle that Wickliffe lit from the torch of this Irish prelate burnt brightly and clearly, and after illuminating multitudes of the English, at last Providence allowed the growth of a quarrel between Pope Leo X. and the English King to end in the prevalence of the reformed doctrines, and the whole English Church flung off the yoke of Rome. England, when reformed, pronounced the Pope Antichrist, and all the Irish prelates, with the exception of two only, and a greater proportion of the then clergy, accepted the Reformation, returned to those original principles from which English influence had withdrawn them for a while, and remembering that their own revered primate had headed the movement, continued to diffuse those original principles of Scripture and of truth that had been preached at the beginning in our country. Now, from these reformed Irish clergy and hierarchy the present bishops and clergy of the Irish Church inherit authority and independence, and with it they faithfully preach against the immigrant priests of Rome that reformed truth which is demonstrably right by the infallible Word of God.

When the Pope at the Reformation saw himself forsaken in Ireland by the old church of the country, he foisted into this country seminary priests and a surreptitious prelacy to seduce back the people to his yoke.

England did not give our clergy their property; it had a foundation in Irish law ere Englishmen had a foot upon our soil. Why should you expect England to become guilty of a spoliation that would be without warrant, justification, or pretence?

You say the people hold the Romish faith: the greater reason the maintenance of the old church to teach them doctrines that may save their souls; for we are prepared to prove that the doctrines of the Romish Church cannot do that—that they are quite as pernicious as they are by law proclaimed to be. Our clergy all challenge counterproof. Let it be given [and the church shall be yours]; but if you think by French cavalry and French sabres to wrest judgment, and trample upon right, on truth, and on God's church, we, the Irish Protestants, will stand against you once again, as our fathers did at Derry, Aughrim, and the Boyne; and, God being our helper, we will conquer you and your Frenchmen as James II., Sarsfield, and St. Ruth were conquered in immortal battlefields, and drive you and them once more into the sea; yes, because "the Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."

In Ireland we have a Church, united, faithful, hand to hand, and foot to foot, in spiritual warfare with a world-wide antagonism; and though English authority have frowned on our zeal, and rewarded our faithfulness with disqualification, penury, and distress, we will not, because we dare not, abandon our principles.

And we tell you, and the Emperor of the French, that an attack on the Irish Church, if made, will end in the destruction of you both.

2nd. But we are told you wish also, by an invasion, to abolish the National System of Education. Well, we have been aiming to accomplish that object by due course of law for well nigh thirty years. We trust that England may take a lesson from both of us in the next Session of Parliament, and thus be induced, as of old, to make policy the instrument of principle and of truth; to make the reading of God's Word imperative in every National School. Then will those taught in them grow up into good Christians and loyal subjects of the Queen, and those who will be ignorant let them be ignorant still. At present she educates a population without any sense of religion, and she has her reward. It is their inspirations which infuriate the French colonels, and entail on her the uneasiness of apprehension, and the expense of a state of virtual war. But,

3rd. You would rob the existing proprietors of the Irish soil. John Mitchel, mark our words. You are not half so likely, by a French invasion, to win an Irish estate as the Comte de Paris or the Duke de Chambord; one or other is thereby to become adorned with a French crown. It hath happened, ere now, that he that hath digged a pit for his neighbour hath fallen into the midst of it himself, and the engineer been hoist by his own petard.

But, banished, exile, and disaffected Roman Catholics, you are our countrymen still. You complain of the British Government, or rather of the Government of the United Kingdom. Thank God, we live under a Queen of Ireland, and under a Legislature in which we may exercise a potent sway. Have you looked at home? Are you right with God? Have you a "Thus saith the Lord" as the warrant of your expectations and the justification of your plans? We are sure you have not. Then would we exhort you to go there—you know where—thereby to modify your schemes and regulate your hearts, and you will discover at the latter end that to govern and enlighten yourselves will be more heroic than to plot for the destruction of an empire; and succeeding in that home work, you will wisely abandon your chimerical projects, and henceforth devote yourselves to fear God and honour the Queen.—We remain, your true friends, to advise and assist, or resist you, as the case may be.—Signed on behalf of the meeting. EDWARD GROGAN, Chairman.

The Surrey Music Hall being now opened on Sunday evenings for the performance of music, although chiefly sacred, Mr. Spurgeon has declined to preach there again. He will commence preaching on Sunday morning next at Exeter Hall, and continue to do so every Sunday until further notice.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE BLIND.—It appears from the last census that there are 30,000 blind persons in England, of whom 24,000, or more, have no means of subsistence beyond the scanty and precarious earnings of their hands, or are dependent upon public support. There are twenty-one charitable institutions for the benefit of the blind in the United Kingdom, of which our own "School for the Blind" is the oldest; but in all these institutions together there is not room for more than 1,200 or 1,300. Important as it is to teach them trades, something more is required to meet the disadvantages under which a blind workman labours. To provide against these difficulties, a blind lady (daughter of the Bishop of Chichester) founded an institution in the Euston-road, London, which has been described as "an obscure, little brush, mat, and basket shop," which is overlooked by a blind superintendent, and conducted wholly by blind work people. It has been in operation for eighteen months, has been endowed by the benevolent foundress and handed over to an association for promoting the general welfare of the blind. The object of the institution is to give employment to blind men and women at the various trades which they have acquired, and provides them with the raw material at the whole-sale cost price, or below, and the little Euston-road shop affords them a place for the sale of their goods. It is to be hoped that a similar institution will be established in Liverpool, where it is much needed. There are upwards of 600 blind persons in the town.—*Liverpool Albion.*

Every one who moves about in society, and keeps his eyes open, knows that cheap newspapers are as truly and as proudly characteristic of our national progress as cheap travelling or cheap postage, the steam engine or the electric telegraph. To suppose that dear newspapers are necessarily better than cheap newspapers, betrays the same stupidity and ignorance as to believe that stage coaches were better than railways, and manual labour than machinery.—*Star.*

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

Dwyer v. Moore.

The petition in this case was filed to compel the respondent specifically to perform his agreement for a lease of certain lands in the county Tipperary. It appeared that the petitioner was the tenant of the respondent, who resides in Liverpool, for a considerable quantity of land, as appertinent to some of which the petitioner had a right of common which bordered on the estate. A negociation was entered into between the parties, which had for its basis that the petitioner was to forego his right to commonage, on the condition of his getting a new lease of the lands in his possession, at a reduced rent. This proposition was refused by the respondent, and after a protracted correspondence on the subject the respondent intimated that he would raise the rent of the lands which the petitioner held to the sum specified in his lease, unless he gave up the commonage. An interview took place between them, at which the petitioner alleged his proposition was accepted, the only difference between them being as to the amount of reduced rent which was to be paid. The respondent contended that this was not a correct account of the transaction, and that the abated rent to which he consented, on the condition of the plaintiff giving up his right of commonage, was the sum of £3 18s. on the gross rental.

The Lord Chancellor said that he had come to the conclusion the petitioner had not made out his case; but he did not think that the respondent had acted in such a way as to entitle him to costs.

Counsel for the petitioner—Messrs. Whiteside, Q.C., Lawson, Q.C., and Stephens. For the respondent—Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., Sullivan, Q.C., Harris, Q.C., and Murphy.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Fry v. Leeson.

Messrs. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., M. A. Lawson, Q.C., and Blackham, appeared for the petitioner.

Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., Chatterton, Q.C., and Walter, represented the respondent.

The petitioner was one of the creditors of Mr. Robert Marshall Leeson, and the cause petition had been filed on his behalf to have a declaration of the court that there had not been an entire and perfect sale of a certain house, situate in Stephen's-green, in Dublin, to Sir Wm. Leeson, but that it had been merely mortgaged to him. The petitioner also sought a declaration that Sir William Leeson was the sole trustee of his brother. The defence was, that an absolute sale for £1,000 had taken place. It appeared that it had been represented by the attorney for the insolvent, Mr. Leeson, that a communication had been received by him (Mr. Leeson) from Sir William Leeson, in which the latter said he was only his trustee.

His Honour, after some argument, said he was disposed to let the case stand over for a *viva voce* examination of the solicitor. The difficulty he (Master of the Rolls) had in the case was, that the petitioner's solicitor had not been examined in reference to what had become of the letter mentioned.

Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., on behalf of the respondent, stated, in the course of his arguments, that his client, Sir Wm. Leeson, had sworn in his affidavit that he did not believe nor recollected having written any such letter.

His Honour said he would consider his decision.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

(Before Mr. Baron Greene, Mr. Baron Fitzgerald, and Mr. Baron Hughes.)

Watson v. Atlantic Mail Steam Navigation Company.

This was an application on behalf of the plaintiff, that the conditional order dated the 25th November, 1859, should be made absolute, notwithstanding the cause shown.

The case was allowed to stand over till next term—the parties being desirous of having the opinion of the full court upon the motion.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Macdonough, Q.C., and W. T. O'Driscoll.

Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Samuel Ferguson, Q.C.

Thomas Parker v. John Orrell Lever.

This was a motion for liberty to proceed to trial, notwithstanding the consent-order of the 3rd March, 1859, which had referred the cause to arbitration, inasmuch as the reference had proved abortive, or that John S. Mansfield, Esq., stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool, or such other person as the court might be pleased to name, might be appointed the third arbitrator, under the consent-order, in the room of James Kennedy Blair, who had refused to act and also that the time for the arbitrators making their award might be extended.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C., and Theobald Purcell, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C., and S. Ferguson, Q.C., for the defendant.

It appeared that a cross-notice had been served on the part of the defendant, requiring that, within reasonable time, the plaintiff should furnish certain specified information to him (the defendant.)

Mr. J. M. Cantwell stated to the court that he was authorised by the English solicitors of his client to inform their lordships that Mr. Alexander Young, of the firm of Coleman, Turquand, Young, and Co., London, auditors of the Bank of England, was willing to act as third arbitrator under the consent-order.

Upon this statement the Court made the following order—"That the said Mr. Young be appointed third arbitrator in the room of Mr. Blair, and as if he had been named by the two arbitrators already appointed under the provisions of the consent; and that the time for making the award be extended to the 1st day of February, 1860, and that the defendant do, within ten days from the present date, furnish to the plaintiff a consent of Mr. Young to act as arbitrator, and, in default thereof, that the plaintiff be at liberty to proceed to trial, notwithstanding the consent order, and in the event of Mr. Young consenting to act, that the costs of the motion be costs in the cause; but, if he refuse to act, that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the costs of the motion." The court also directed that the defendant's motion to compel the plaintiff to furnish specified information should stand over to next term, in the event of the arbitration under this order not proceeding.

Sawyer v. Norris.

Counsel applied in this case, on the part of the defendant, that the charging-order made by Mr. Baron Hughes, in November last, might be discharged, with costs, on the ground that the plaintiff had forfeited his right to obtain same by reason of his having taken the body of the defendant in execution, and because the court had no jurisdiction to make said order as against any funds standing in the books of the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, Ireland.

Messrs. Charles Andrews, Q.C., Carr, and Coates, appeared for the plaintiff. Messrs. W. W. Brereton, Q.C., and Exham, for the defendant.

The arguments in the case stand adjourned to the first day of next term.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Ryan v. Malcolmson and others.

The facts of this case have been reported upon former occasions. The present was the third trial of the action, and came before the court and jury on an order of the court above, dated 21st June, which had set aside the verdict had for the plaintiff at the after sittings following Easter Term, 1859, on the ground of misdirection, on the part of the learned judge, the Chief Baron, before whom the case had been tried, and because of the admission of illegal evidence, and the rejection of legal evidence, and also because such verdict was obtained by surprise. The second trial had proved abortive, the jury having been discharged without agreeing. Under these circumstances the present trial of the issue was commenced.

Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan, Q.C., and Messrs. Macdonough, Q.C., and John O'Hagan, appeared for the plaintiff.

Messrs. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., Thomas Harris, Q.C., and William Ryan, for the defendants.

Serjeant O'Hagan stated the plaintiff's case. He said he was a provision merchant, carrying on business in Waterford, and the defendants were the proprietors of certain steam vessels trading as the "Waterford Steampacket Company." In the month of May, 1858, the London factor of the plaintiff, Mr. Keating, received instructions from the plaintiff to sell fifty bales of bacon, to be shipped on the 22nd then instant. In compliance with these directions the bacon was sold to the firm of Fitch, Wheeler and Co., and the bill of lading was forwarded by the plaintiff to his factor, by whom it was endorsed as "for A. Ryan, James Keating," and handed over to the buyers. It appeared that the Messrs. Malcolmson and Co., on the ground that they did not know whether the endorsement was authorised or not, refused to deliver up the bacon, which then lay in their stores from the 8th May, 1858, until 4th February, 1859, at which time it was delivered to Mr. Keating very much deteriorated in value, having sold for £1 5s. per cwt., instead of £3 8s.; thus occasioning a loss to the plaintiff of £248 14s. 9d. The plaintiff now sought damages to the amount of £350 for the value of 50 bales of bacon, containing 118 cwt., sold at the price of £3 8s. per cwt., on the 22nd of May, 1858. The summons and plaint averred that the bill of lading had been signed by Mr. Keating, as factor for the plaintiff, and by his authority to the Messrs. Fitch, Wheeler, and Co. The defence was, that the defendant, had not received notice of the due endorsement of the bill of lading by the plaintiff, or some person shown to them to have authority.

Evidence of no public interest having been entered into on behalf of the plaintiff,

Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., stated the defendants' case, which had not concluded when his lordship rose.

The case of Swallow v. Chaytor will be taken up on Monday morning.

Gerity v. Cuthbert.

The jury in this case were discharged without finding a verdict.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In the matter of P. H. Khoter.

The bankrupt in this case carried on the business of a merchant tailor in Sackville-street, and the meeting was for final examination. The bankrupt having been examined, the further hearing was adjourned to the first day of next term.

Agent—Mr. P. Delaney.

In re W. Lennon.

In this case the bankrupt was a hardware merchant in New-row West, and the meeting was for proof of debts. Mr. Thomas Seery claimed upon a bond which the bankrupt had executed to him for money advanced. The claim was resisted on the ground that the deed was executed to secure the repayment of a marriage portion given by the claimant to his daughter, who was married to the bankrupt.

Mr. Seery having been examined,

Mr. Heron said, that from the examination he was satisfied that the claim could not be resisted, but he objected to the amount which was sought to be charged for interest.

The Court admitted the claim, disallowing the interest.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon appeared on behalf of the claimant, and Mr. D. C. Heron for the assignees.

Agent—Mr. J. K. Purcell.

In re Hams.

The bankrupt was a hotel-keeper at Queenstown. The case came before the court on a former day, on charge and discharge, and was adjourned for decision on certain questions raised. The claimants in the case, who were the trustees of Mrs. Barry, had, it appeared, advanced £600, on the security of a deed of assignment of the bankrupt's furniture. The deed was registered, and the description of the attesting witness, was simply described as of Cork. It was contended the assignees were entitled to resist the claim, on the ground that this was not a proper bill of sale, from insufficiency of description. This view was opposed by counsel for the claimant, who insisted that, as the creditors had been parties to the transfer, they could not now resist the proof in respect of it.

Judge Berwick said he would be disposed to give the claimants relief, but he could not do so without overruling well established decisions. He should, accordingly, refuse the claim.

CITY SESSIONS COURT—YESTERDAY.

The Right Honourable the Recorder resumed business in the above court yesterday.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—George E. Feely was indicted for having at different times, embezzled various sums of money, the property of Mr. William Thomas, delf and china merchant, Wellington-quay, in whose employment he had been.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Messrs. Curran and Sidney. Mr. Coates, instructed by Mr. Chas. Fitzgerald, sen., appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Thomas, having been sworn, and examined by Mr. Coates, deposed that the prisoner had been for some years in his employment, in the capacity of clerk, at a salary which commenced at £1 5s. a week, and which was gradually raised to £2. Three several sums of money—viz., £2 3s. 6d., £3 7s. 11d., and £3—were due to witness, and never accounted for by the prisoner.

Mr. Curran cross-examined the witness as to whether there were other persons in his employment who had received money and had access to his books?

Witness replied that there had been.

Mr. Curran—Did you ever discount bills for the prisoner?

Witness—He gave me bills for money which he owed me, but never gave me his name for my accommodation independently of his debt; he owed me the money for goods which he took out of the shop, and for a sum of money which he once received and forgot to hand in; he also gave me a bill for goods which he sold to a party whom I did not know; he also opened an account himself in my books; I knew of that account existing before I made the present charge; I found out that the £2 3s. 6d. was paid about the end of October, and the £3 in the month of November; he was in my employment until 3rd November; I did not make a compromise to stop so much per week for these sums, but £1 a week was stopped for something else.

Mr. Curran—After you discovered the £2 3s. 6d., did you not accept £1 per week?

Witness—Perhaps you will allow me to explain.

Mr. Curran—Can't you say yes or no.

The Recorder—There is no law, Mr. Curran, which compels a witness to say yes or no, though lawyers often assume that there is.

Cross-examination resumed—Money was stopped to the best of my knowledge, but not for this transaction; I did not stop 16s. 8d. for money which he had failed to pay; my son stopped money while I was absent from home—I don't know exactly for what, but I think I desired him to stop £1 per week.

Mr. Curran—I would like to know was not that after you discovered the affair of the £2 3s. 6d?

Witness—I am not clear whether it was before or after; I thought £1 per week was quite enough for him, as I had another young man in my employment; on better recollection, I think it was his own proposition to leave me £1 per week, for goods which he had taken without my knowledge, and which vexed me very much.

The Recorder here intimated that the case ought to be settled as a matter of account, and which had been done in a previous transaction, between the parties, of more importance. He did not, however, mean to countenance the withdrawal of cases generally; but there were peculiar circumstances connected with the present one which might render that the most advisable course to be adopted. If the case were allowed to go on, it was probable that the prisoner would be acquitted, in which event the prosecutor would lose his money, and the prisoner alone would be the gainer.

Counsel on both sides then consulted about an arrangement, when it was finally agreed that the prisoner should pay the several sums of money, which he owed the prosecutor.

His Lordship then ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

RAPE.—Thomas Curtis, a man of about 40 years of age, was indicted for having committed this offence, on the night of the 7th November, on the person of a girl, named Mary Ann Cullen, aged about 15 years. A young woman, named Mary Ann Sweeney, was also indicted for aiding and assisting the prisoner to perpetrate the crime.

Mr. Barry, Q.C., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Curran for the prisoners.

The prosecutrix and some other witnesses were examined, whose evidence went to sustain the indictment. Several witnesses were also examined for the defence, from whose testimony it appeared that the prosecutrix's character was not at all unimpeachable. The jury acquitted the prisoners

TRIAL OF THE FINSBURY MURDERER.

James Moore, described as an umbrella-maker, aged 28, was indicted on Wednesday, at the Old Court, London, before Mr. Baron Watson, for the murder of his wife, Mary Anne Moore. On being asked the usual question, whether he was guilty or not, he exclaimed, "It is false!" He afterwards pleaded not guilty. He is a quiet-looking young man, and betrayed at this time no symptoms of insanity.

Mr. Clark prosecuted, and Mr. Sleigh defended the prisoner.

The learned Counsel for the prosecution detailed the circumstances, which are familiar to the public, having been so recently reported in the police court. He described the manner in which the prisoner communicated to Mr. Turner, his landlord, the fact of the murder. He took Mr. Turner to his room, and drawing aside a counterpane, showed him the body of his wife, whose head had been completely severed. The head was afterwards discovered in a basin, with about a pint of blood. At the police-station he made a statement declaring that some one had been in his room while he was out, and that he knew nothing about the murder. He had, however, previously said to Mr. Turner, on showing him the body, "Look there, that is my work." He stated also to Mr. Turner, that had he come out of a lunatic asylum at Hoxton on the previous Wednesday. On searching the room, a shirt was found, which was bloody, and his trousers had blood on them, which some one had attempted to wash off. On examining the head, it was found to be very much bruised, and this had probably been done by the tongs, which were found to be bent. The probability was that after she was stunned the prisoner cut off her head. He (the counsel) believed that there would be no doubt about the main facts of the case, but that the defence would be that the prisoner was insane. If that should be proved, nothing would be more satisfactory to those who prosecuted in this case.

Mrs. Turner was called, and in the course of her evidence said she heard cries of murder proceed from the prisoner's room, and she supposed they were quarrelling, as she heard violent noises.

Mr. Sleigh asked the witness only one question—viz., whether the prisoner and his wife did not live on affectionate terms, to which she replied in the affirmative.

As the witness was leaving the box, the prisoner said he wished to ask her a few questions, upon which Mr. Jonas, the governor, informed him that Mr. Sleigh had been entrusted with his defence.

Mr. Sleigh, addressing the court, said—I appear for this wretched man, but of course he does not instruct me. I have been instructed on public grounds.

Baron Watson—Yes, of course.

The Prisoner—I would rather conduct my own defence, and put my own questions. I know nothing of that gentleman. It is usual for a prisoner's counsel to call him a wretched man before his case has been inquired into. I don't look wretched, and I don't feel wretched, and I ought not to be condemned before it is seen how the case stands. I should like to ask that witness how it is that when she heard noises up stairs and cries of murder, she did not call assistance?

Baron Watson put the question to the witness, who said it was because she did not think there was anything serious between them.

The Prisoner—If I leave my case in the hands of a gentleman who calls me a wretched man, I may be sacrificed or put down. I don't like such remarks, because I never was wretched even in the worst of my days.

Baron Watson—Any one who stands in that dock upon such a charge must necessarily be in a wretched position.

The Prisoner—Yes, I know that; but that is not what it means.

Mr. Turner, who was called, said that when they were going along to the station the prisoner said, "This is a plan to put me away again," and then communicated to him that he had just come out of a lunatic asylum; when he first saw the body of the deceased, her little child was sitting by her side.

In answer to Mr. Sleigh, witness said the prisoner was perfectly calm at this time.

Mr. M'Bride, the chief usher of Worship-street Police Court, described the appearance of the body when he saw it, immediately after the prisoner and Mr. Turner came to the police station; the body was lying as already described, and had evidently been partially washed, as it was smeary with blood; the head was in a basin, with a pint of blood, and had upon it three large bruises; seeing that he had a clean shirt on, they looked for another, and found one which had blood on it, and which had been partially washed; there was a pail in the room containing water and blood; the prisoner said, "I hope they won't make it appear that I have done it," and then stated that he went out at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and that he knew nothing about the death of his wife, which must have occurred while he was away from home.

By Mr. Sleigh—The prisoner did not appear at all horror-stricken at this dreadful scene.

Evidence having been given to prove that the prisoner was insane, he addressed the court at great length, and in an intelligent and connected manner. He denied that he was insane, said he knew nothing about the manner in which the blood came upon his clothes, and urged that no one saw him commit the act with which he was charged.

After the judge had summed up,

The Prisoner, addressing the court, said—I dare say you are aware that I am partially an instrument—that is, that if providing I stand in or between a circle or a triangle, anybody can make me an instrument. He would have proceeded farther in the same strain, but the judge being indisposed to hear him, the jury retired.

After an absence of a quarter of an hour they returned into court, and acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity.

The learned judge ordered him to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure.

Police Intelligence.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—George Huggins was brought up in custody of Police-constable 136 B, charged with disorderly conduct, with seizing hold of a female passenger, and shoving her off the flags. He was fined five shillings, or ordered to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

THE SPRAT FISHING AT NEWHAVEN.—The fishermen, having submitted a case to Mr. Patrick Fraser, advocate, obtained an opinion that sprat fishing was a legal act, and that the circumstance of young herring being captured along with the sprats did not amount to a contravention of the Fishery Statutes. He, therefore, recommended the fishermen to apply for suspension and interdict to prevent the Board of Fisheries from interfering with them in the prosecution of a lawful calling. Before doing so, the fishermen very judiciously submitted to the board the opinion which they had received, with the view of affording the commissioners an opportunity of conceding what the law would have compelled them to surrender, and the result, we understand, has been that the board have withdrawn the ill-advised prohibition which they had issued, and permitted the fishermen to exercise the right of fishing for sprats as formerly, without interference or molestation.—"Scotsman."

Dublin Markets.

(From Rogerson and Co.'s Circular.)—We had a very full supply of stock at market to-day, a good deal of which was of a secondary quality. Best beef and mutton realised former quotations, but middling and inferior of both descriptions were lower, and a few left unsold. Veal—A fair quantity on offer, and prices much about the same as on this day week. Wool steady. Prime heifer and bullock beef, 60s to 63s per cwt; second-rate and coarse beasts, 5[illegible]s to 55s per ditto. Best wedder mutton, 6d to 6½d per lb; inferior and ewe, 5d to 6d. per lb. Veal, 7d to 8d per lb.

PROVISIONS.—The Spitalfields markets generally at this season are not large; prices, however, were fully sustained on Wednesday. Bacon, flitch, 56s to 61s; Limerick middles, 63s; short hams, 55s to 50s; long ditto, 70s to 72s; cheeks, 42s.

DUBLIN CORN—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16.

There was a small supply of all descriptions of grain at market to-day, which met a steady demand, without alteration in the currencies of Tuesday. Nothing doing in Indian corn.

White Wheat	28s 0d to 30s 0d	Oats, Black	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Red ditto	27s 0d to 29s 0d	Oatmeal	13s 0d to 13s 6d
New ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rapeseed	20s 0d to 2[illegible]s 0d
Barley	16s 6d to 20s 6d	Bakers' Flour	16s 0d to 1[illegible]s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian Corn, per 480lbs.	[illegible]1s 0d to [illegible]s 0d
Oats, old	00s 0d to 00s 0d		
Oats	12s 0d to 14s 0d		

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 16.

				From s. D.	to s. D.	Average
1012	Wheat, per barrel	20 stone...		27 0	31 0	[illegible]
658	Oats	do.	14 stone...	12 4	14 6	[illegible]
120	Bere	do.	16 stone...	00 0	00 0	[illegible]
548	Barley	do.	16 stone...	18 0	21 0	[illegible]
—	Rape	do.	16 stone...	00 0	00 0	[illegible]
723	Oatmeal	cwt.	8 stone...	14 0	14 6	[illegible]

THOMAS ARKINS, Clerk of Corn Table.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—Dec. 1[illegible]

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	43 11	Oats	21 5	Beans	[illegible]
Barley	35 10	Rye	30 10	Peas	[illegible]

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	43 7	Oats	21 10	Beans	[illegible]
Barley	36 0	Rye	30 1	Peas	[illegible]

Duty one shilling.

Irish Railway Returns.

Made up to the respective dates as under.

Name of Railway.	1859. £	s.	d.	1858. £	s.	d.
Ballymena and Portrush, Dec. 10	297	9	1	259	10	[illegible]
Belfast & County Down, Dec. 11	5[illegible]3	2	9	426	6	7
Belfast and Ballymena, Dec. 10	1101	16	0	1091	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cork and Bandon, Dec. 10	311	[illegible]	6	264	16	[illegible]
Cork, Blackrk, & Passage, Dec. 10	175	1	1	180	14	11
Dublin and Wicklow, Dec. 10	1412	3	[illegible]	1325	9	1
Dundalk and Enniskillen, Dec. 11	757	11	8	616	14	2
Dublin and Belfast, Dec. 11	1507	17	0	1315	13	11
Dublin and Drogheda, Dec. 11	1681	4	0	1515	19	[illegible]
Gt. Southern & Western, Dec. 10	7118	17	1	6031	11	[illegible]
Irish South-Eastern, Dec. 10	200	10	2	208	9	[illegible]
Killarney Junction, Dec. 10	365	5	7	317	4	[illegible]
Limerick and Ennis, Dec. 10	137	3	11			
Londonderry & Enniskillen, Dec. 10	748	13	10	705	17	[illegible]
Limerick and Foynes, Dec. 10	118	10	4	99	2	[illegible]
Midland Gt. Western, Dec. 11	4146	11	2	3969	19	[illegible]
Waterford and Kilkenny, Dec. 10	262	14	0	260	15	[illegible]
Waterford and Limerick, Dec. 10	1348	1	10	1294	19	[illegible]
Ulster, Dec. 11	1786	4	1	1730	3	[illegible]

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF A TAILOR.—Scene—A Cheap Shop in Regent-street.—Shopman, holding up paletot (loq.)—Here's a sweet pretty thing, sir. I can assure you it's very much worn, Sir. Country Gent (indignantly)—Hang it's being very much worn! I want something that's quite new.—*Punch.*

THE NEW RAILWAY TERMINUS.—An official visit, by special train, was paid at about one o'clock p.m., on Tuesday last, to the new railway terminus, in this town, by W. R. Anketell, Esq., chairman; W. S. Crawford, jun., Esq. (director); Sir John Macneill, J. Moore, Esq., contractor; W. Lewis, Esq. contractor's engineer; E. Coddington, Esq., company's engineer, and a few friends, for the purpose of examining the new terminus, its apartments, &c., and testing the new rails laid down from the old to the new terminus. The engine having passed over the new rails two or three times, and Sir John Macneill, having tested them in the usual course, he pronounced the result as most satisfactory. The fittings, general appearance, and accommodation that will be afforded to both passengers and officials gave great satisfaction to the gentlemen who minutely examined them, and they expressed their unqualified approbation of the manner in which all the work in connection with the terminus had been executed, and the appearance which it, taken as a whole, presented. We are given to understand that the new terminus will be opened for public purposes to-morrow (Saturday), at two o'clock p.m., when the directors will entertain their worthy chairman, W. R. Anketell, Esq., at dinner, on the occasion.—*Downshire Protestant.*

FIRE IN BANBRIDGE.—About half-past twelve o'clock to-day (Thursday), a fire broke out in the flax-scutching mill of Mr. Robert M'Clelland, at Banbridge. The portion of the building where the fire originated, in which there was a considerable quantity of flax, was totally destroyed; but fortunately the large stores adjoining, which were filled with flax, were saved by the timely arrival of the fire-engine, which was most efficiently worked. The exertions of Mr. George F. Ling, Constable Neilly, and a recruiting sergeant at present stationed in Banbridge, were most praiseworthy. The premises are insured.—Correspondent of *Belfast Mercury.*

FIRE.—On Thursday morning, about two o'clock a fire broke out in shop situate at 11, Elderslie-street, Anderston. The shop had not been open for three months, in consequence of the tenant who was last in possession having "bolted," leaving a quantity of provisions in the premises. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the ignition of a quantity of lucifer matches, which had been overturned by rats. The damage is in considerable.—"Glasgow Herald."

INCOMPARABLE ACCOUNT BOOKS.—The Commissioners of Taxes for the Isle of Wight district have had their hands full of business for the last week, in hearing appeals from hundreds of discontented individuals from all parts of the island, who conceived they were charged or overcharged, to the income-tax, unjustly; and amongst others who appeared on Monday last, figured the quondam landlord of a small public-house at Yarbridge (near Cave), who came to "peal," as he called it, against having been assessed upon a hundred pounds per annum fr his small beer brewery, the profits upon which, he declared, were even smaller than his beer! when the following humorous colloquy took place:—Court—"Do you keep any books?" Appellant—"Eees, some." "Have you brought them here?" A.—"No, didn't think 'twas worth while." C.—"What books have you?" A.—"Why there be a Bible." C.—"Ah, yes." A.—"A prayer book." C.—"Hem, ah." A.—"And the "Pilgrim's Progress." C.—(ahem) "Any other?" A.—"Eees, one more." C.—"What is that?" A.—"A wold Moore's Almanac." The court went into hysterics. The old chap went off home, wondering what there was to grin at, and her Majesty's Exchequer went without the tax upon a hundred pounds.—*Hants Independent.*

A circular has been forwarded to the proprietors and parents of pupils in Cheltenham College, stating that the directors are disposed to sanction, with the consent of their parents, the instruction of the elder pupils in the rifle drill and use of the rifle.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Bad legs, bad breasts, ulcers, abscesses, cancers, wounds, and sores of all kinds may be thoroughly healed by the application of this Ointment. The discharge is not checked at once, for such sudden check must be always dangerous. Nature is the noblest of physicians, and must not be opposed, but seconded. All sores are for a time safety-valves of the constitution, and should not be closed or healed until they assume a healthier character, under the action of this powerful ointment, aided by a course of these pills, which purify the depraved humours of the body.

BIRTHS.

Barnardiston—December 12, at Pentlaw Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk, Lady Florence Barnardiston, of a daughter.

Cannon—December 11, at Kensington-gardens-terrace, London, wife of Lieutenant-General Cannon, K.C.C.T., of a son.

Cockle—December 16, the wife of Mr. G. J. Cockle, of a son.

Fawcett—December 13, at Belleville, Stillorgan-road, the wife of Frederick Fawcett, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Finnemor and Robinson—December 15, at Tallaght Church, by the Rev. William Robinson, uncle of the bride, John Finnemor, Ballyward, county of Wicklow, Esq., to Raby, second daughter of John Robinson, Esq., of Kiltalown, county of Dublin.

Ryan and Bannerth—October 8, at St. Francis's Church, Melbourne, by special licence, James Ryan, Esq., T.C.D., C.E., of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, Victoria, to Mary, daughter of the late Francis Bannerth, Esq., of Nenagh.

Yeates and Trew.—December 14, at the Parish Church of [illegible], county of Cork, by the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross, assisted by the Rev. Robert Swan, rector of Christ's Church, Bahamas, [illegible] Yeates, Esq., of Kilnemora, county of Kildare, to Anne [illegible], fifth daughter of the Venerable J. M. Trew, D.D., rector of [illegible] and late Archdeacon of the Bahamas.

DEATHS.

Boyce—December 7, Mary, wife of W. T. Boyce, Esq., [illegible] formerly of Barrow House, county Carlow.

Jones—At Worthington, Captain Henry Exley Jones, [illegible], aged 34.

Litton—December 12, at his residence, 70, Stephen's-green, [illegible] Litton, Esq.

Mason—December 11, at Clounalour Lodge, Louisa, relict of [illegible] Mason, Esq., of Gurthrack, in the 94th year of her age. She was daughter of the late P. Bourke, Esq., of [illegible], and sister to the first Baron Ventry.

Read—December 16, at her residence, 45, Mountpleasant-square, Dublin, Jane, eldest daughter of the late Christopher Read, Belview, county Down.

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